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FRENCH ATTACK NORTH OF AISNE AND ON AILETTE

Have Gone Ahead Nearly Two Miles Beyond Aisne

ON VITAL GROUND

Are Driving Toward Coucy Forest And St. Gobain Heights

DEFENSE FUTILE

Both British And French Make Local Gains Toward St. Quentin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14, 4 p.m.—The French launched a fresh attack at 5 o'clock this morning on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle.

The attack towards Coucy Forest, at the south end of the St. Gobain massif, is making satisfactory progress.

South of the Ailette the French captured Mont des Aiges and the villages of Allemontet and Sancy and are on the edge of Vailly.

The advance north of the Aisne has been between one and two miles on a front of eleven miles. One division took a thousand prisoners, making a total of 1,800 on that front. The enemy reactions have apparently been very weak, although the German front line was held in strength and prisoners say they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

South of the Aisne progress was also satisfactory. An unknown number of prisoners has been taken.

On Chemin-des-Dames Flank

This advance threatens the west flank of Chemin-des-Dames and endangers Laon.

The inside of the St. Mihiel pocket has not yet been cleared up and more guns are expected.

A German official communique reports:

Our advances and the enemy advances led to violent fighting at Moeuvres and Havrincourt.

Enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

The enemy felt his way forward eastward of Combres and northwestward of Thiaucourt.

Paris, September 13.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

West of St. Quentin we occupied the village of Savy.

An important enemy raid northeast of Mesnil-les-Hurlus, in Champagne, was repulsed.

We carried out several raids in the region of Verdun and took some prisoners.

The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel continues successfully.

The German official communique this evening reports:

During the day we made progress between Savy and the St. Quentin-Ham Road.

South of the Ailette we extended our positions north of Nantheuil-la-Fosse.

Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux and Moisy Farm.

Paris, September 14.—The official communique issued this afternoon states that there is nothing to report.

British Pierce Hindenburg Line

London, September 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires today:

In yesterday's operation at Havrincourt we penetrated both the front and support trenches of the Hindenburg system.

It was a day of small and bitter fights, the troops often being ankle-deep in water and half-blinded by the wind and rain. The Germans came back several times and forced some of the New Zealand outposts near Gouzeaucourt to withdraw from their morning's gains but our men fought with irresistible doggedness.

We advanced our line north of

(Continued on Page 13)

U.S. Government Reveals Papers Proving Bolsheviki Are Agents Of Germany

Copies Of Documents Published Showing Kerensky's Overthrow Was Engineered From Berlin And Brest-Litovsk Treaty Was Betrayal By Lenin And Trotsky

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 14.—The Committee on Public Information releases for publication a series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolsheviki themselves.

The report on the matter was made to Mr. George Creel, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, by Mr. Edgar Sisson, the special representative of the Committee in Russia during the winter of 1917-18.

These documents show that the present heads of the Bolshevik Government—Lenin, Trotsky and their associates—are German agents. They show that the Bolshevik Revolution was arranged for by the German Great General Staff and financed by the Imperial Bank of Germany and other German financial institutions. They show that the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents Lenin and Trotsky; that a commander picked by the Germans was chosen to "defend" Petrograd against the Germans and that German officers have been secretly received by the Bolshevik Government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's Allies, as officers in the Russian Army and as directors of the Bolshevik military, foreign and domestic policy. They show that the present Bolshevik Government is not a Russian Government at all but a German government acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit the Imperial German Government alone. They show also how the Bolshevik leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia, who they pretend to represent.

The documents are some seventy in number. Many are originals annotated by Bolshevik officials. The balance are photographs of originals showing annotations. They corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars, of which only two originals are possessed, but all fit perfectly into the whole pattern of German intrigue and German guilt.

The first document is a photograph of a report made to the Bolshevik leaders by two of their assistants informing them that, in accordance with their instructions, there had been removed from the archives of the Russian Ministry of Justice an order issued by the German Imperial Bank "allowing money to the comrades Lenin and Trotsky 'and others' for the propaganda of peace in

(Continued on Page 8)

FOURTH LOAN COMMITTEE TO HOLD MEETING TODAY

Liberty Bond Body Will Discuss Important Plans For Coming Campaign

A meeting of the Shanghai Committee of the Fourth Liberty Bond Drive will be held at the Liberty Bond headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, chairman of the committee, has some important matters to discuss with the members of this committee and it is hoped that all will be able to be present.

Although the campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in Shanghai will not begin for two weeks, members of the various committees are hard at work perfecting plans and many subscribers have already made application for bonds, settling exchange at the present favorable rate.

The members of the committee are highly encouraged over the prospects for a successful campaign. They are especially gratified at the numbers of offers of aid which have come from many different sources. Firms of Allied nationality have not only given their advertising space to the committee, but some of them have voluntarily added cash donations to help in the adertising work. One of the most appreciated offers of aid was received from a lady who has volunteered her services to help in the office work. Her offer was gratefully accepted. The committee has plenty of work for all who wish to help in the campaign.

DR. REINSCH REACHES JAPAN NEXT MONTH

American Minister On His Way Back To China To Resume Duties

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister to China, will reach Yokoham early in October and will return to his post at Peking a week later.

REPORTS CORROBORATE BRUSSILOFF EXECUTION

Swedish And German Telegrams Also Say General Was Shot By Bolsheviki

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—Reports received both via Sweden and Germany tend to confirm the recent rumors that General Brussiloff was shot dead by the Bolsheviki in Moscow.

STANDARD OIL CO. SUES FOR SINKING OF MEI FOO

Criminal And Civil Actions Filed Against J. I. And Ellis Ezra; Assault Case Today

Two actions, one a criminal and the other a civil suit, were filed by the Standard Oil Company in the British Supreme Court yesterday against Messrs. Judah I. and Ellis Ezra for the taking and sinking of the company's launch Mei Foo IV, used in an effort to serve a summons upon Mr. Eugene Ch'en of the Shanghai Gazette last Wednesday.

The criminal action is brought under two heads, one charging conspiracy to defraud and the other being brought under the act to prevent commercial corruption. The suits were filed by Mr. Sterling Fessenden of the firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose and are expected to come up for hearing in the near future. The civil action asks $35,000 damages.

The assault charge preferred against Mr. Judah I. Ezra by Mr. Gordius Nielsen following the face slapping episode in the Mixed Court last Friday is scheduled to be heard in the British Police Court this morning.

Summons in the actions brought by the Standard Oil Co. had not been served up to a late hour last night. It was learned that Mr. J. I. Ezra, after hearing of the filing of the suits, went to the police, accompanied by counsel, to inquire if they had been asked to co-operate in the serving of the warrant and if he was wanted by them. He was informed that the police had not been asked to assist in the serving of the summons.

Lloyd George Is Ill, Cancels Engagement

Has Influenza With High Fever And Breaks Off All Appointments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

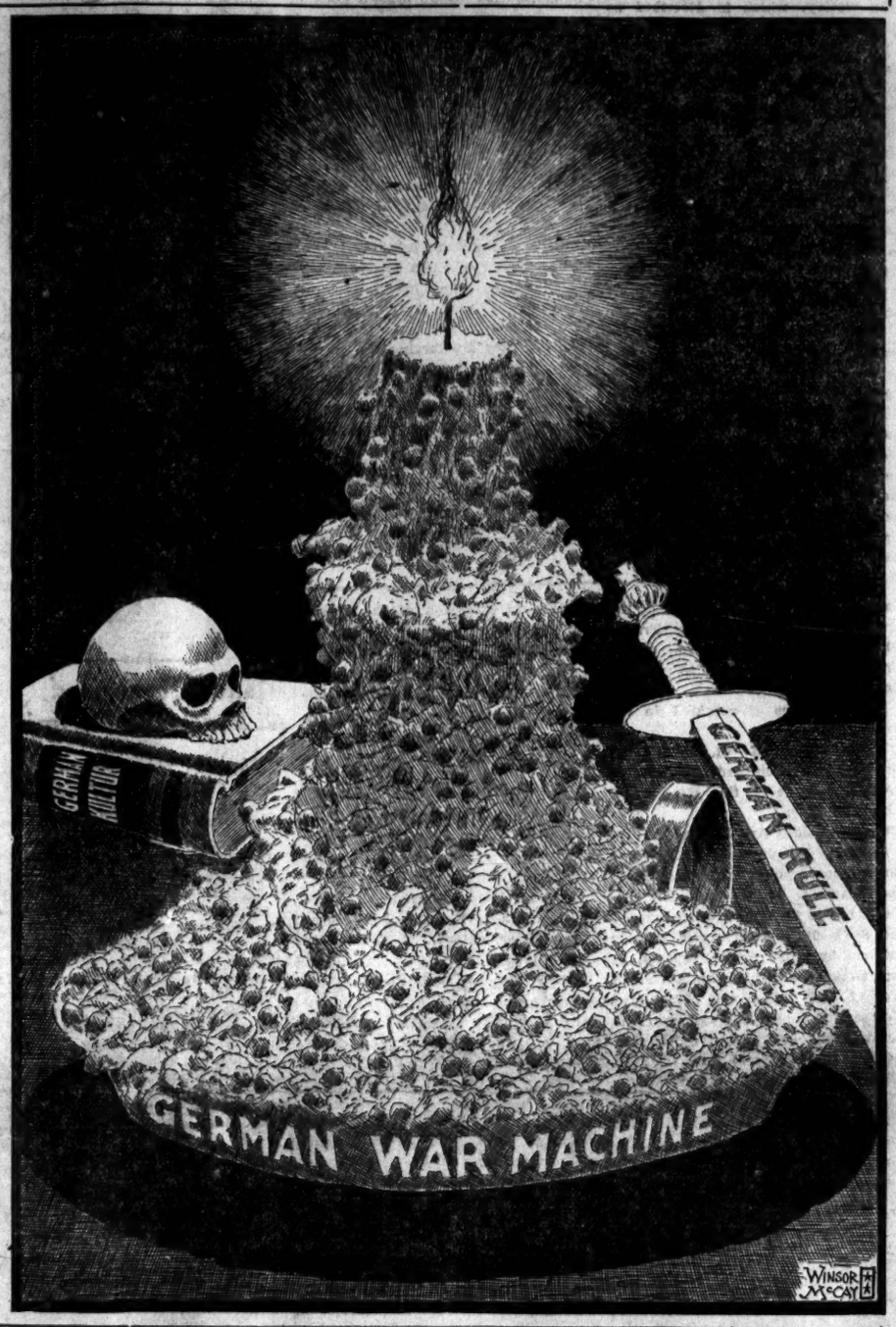
London, September 13.—Mr. Lloyd George is attacked with influenza and has a high temperature. All the appointments for his tour through Lancashire have been cancelled.

Another Spanish Ship Sunk By Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 14.—A submarine has shelled and torpedoed another Spanish steamer off the Canary Islands.

IMPENDING DARKNESS



Kalgan To Urga Trip Made By Automobile In 41 Hours, A Record

Mr. W. J. Milne, Driving Buick Six, Lowers Former Time By Half

A new automobile record of 41 hours across the Gobi desert from Kalgan to Urga was established on September 14 by Mr. W. J. Milne, head of the railway department of Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., driving a six-cylinder Buick. Telegraphic advices to this effect were received yesterday by H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Inc. This record lowers a former one of four days for the 667-mile trips over all sorts of roads.

Mr. Milne, who was accompanied by G. Orevillo, a mechanic employed by the local Buick agents, reports that an average speed of 16.3 miles per hour was maintained and that there was no trouble of any kind.

On the approach to the Mongolian Plains, the road rises 11,000 feet in 31 miles and the slowest time was recorded over this strip. Mr. H. S. Honigsberg was expected to accompany Mr. Milne but illness detained him in Shanghai.

Hsu Shih-chang Agrees To Accept Presidency

Gives Assurances To Liang Shih-yi And Will Get Credentials

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, September 16.—Hsu Shih-chang has given assurances to Liang Shih-yi that he will accept the presidency. Formal credentials issued by the Electoral College are to be delivered to the new President today.

U.S. Envoy To Japan Goes To Vladivostok

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 13.—Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador, left for Vladivostok today accompanied by his secretaries.

'Democratic' Peace Drive Being Prepared In Berlin

Germany Will Go Through Motions Of Regeneration To Impress Allies, London Hears

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—Reuter's agency learns from official quarters that the latest information from Germany shows that a great democratic peace offensive is being prepared for the delusion of the Allies.

Amsterdam, September 14. Interviewed by the Hungarian newspaper Az Est Herr Erzberger, the leader of the German Central Party, spoke opimistically of an early peace and dwelt on the converted views of a large section of the pro-war party. He gave as an example the fact that the pawn theory recently enunciated with regard to Belgium is no longer leading political thought and asserted that the unreserved return of Belgium is a natural prerequisite of peace. He contended that there would be a Bolshevik outbreak throughout the world if the war lasts much longer and expressed himself in favor of the idea of a League of Nations and disarmament after the war.

Amsterdam, September 13.—Commenting on the speech made by Vice-Chancellor von Payer, the Vossische Zeitung remarks that it is a tacit introduction to the forthcoming conferences between the various political parties.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that it is the first time the Government has uttered an unmistakeable domestic program capable of clearing up the internal situation.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says the speech is bound to be a blow to Germany's stout-heartedness, especially the passages about peace and indemnities.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung states that the Independent Socialists introduced a motion at the meeting of the Berlin City Council requesting the initiation of peace discussions owing to "the daily increasing distress of the population of Berlin consequent on mal-nutrition, the reduction of the people's entire standard of living and the increasing criminality and death rate."

Amsterdam, September 13.—Speaking at Stuttgart, Dr. von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, outlined the peace terms of Germany.

He declared that Germany could not hand over Poland again to Russia or assist in placing Finland again under the Russian yoke. Germany could not allow the States on the German frontier and Baltic to be again subjected against their will to Russian Tsarism or thrown into civil war and anarchy. Germany would not submit to the Entente her treaties of peace with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania.

Apart from this the territorial possessions existing before the war could everywhere be restored. A preliminary condition for Germany and her Allies was the restoration of all the territory they possessed on August 1, 1914. Germany must therefore in the first place receive back her colonies, concerning which the idea of an exchange on grounds of expediency need not be excluded.

As soon as peace was concluded the Germans could evacuate the region they have occupied and they could restore Belgium. If Germany and her Allies again possessed what belonged to them and if Germany was sure that in Belgium no other State would be more favorably placed than she then Belgium could be restored without encumbrance and without reserve.

Dr. von Payer said that Germany was deeply convinced that, as an innocent and attacked party, she is

(Continued on Page 4)

ST. MIHIEL SALIENT WIPED OUT IN FIRST AMERICAN EFFORT

155 Square Miles Of Territory Recaptured By Pershing Offensive

15,000 PRISONERS

Strategic Railways Reopened To Allied Traffic After Four Years

ALL IN TWO DAYS

Attack So Swift Town Of St. Mihiel Is Recovered Intact

The Battle In Summary

The first American offensive, in what London calls one of the greatest coups of the war, has wiped out the powerful German salient at St. Mihiel, recaptured 155 square miles, taken 15,000 prisoners and 100 guns, reopened immensely important railroads to Allied traffic after four years, prepared the grounnd for later Allied offensives in the Achilles heel of Germany and achieved tremendous moral effect in Germany. The fact that German communiques dealing with this battle scrupulously refrain from mentioning Americans at all is proof of the latter.

The most important news on the rest of the front is a new attack opened by the French on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle. Good progress is reported.

Local attacks are also bringing the British and French closer to St. Quentin.

It all makes up what the German Vice-Chancellor calls "our favorable military position."

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the Lorriane front reports that thirty-six hours of fighting netted General Pershing's force approximately 155 square miles of territory in the St. Mihiel salient which had been in the hands of the Germans since the Autumn of 1914.

Another despatch says that the nemy counter-attacked against part of the American lines in Lorraine on Friday and Saturday evening, but recoil under the intense and accurate fire of the American artillery.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13, 8:35 p.m.—The Americans have completely outflanked the St. Mihiel salient, their prisoners have reached to over 12,000 and the railways from Verdun to Commercy, along the Valley of the Meuse, and from Toul to Nancy are now open to our traffic.

Paris, September 13.—Reports from the Swiss frontier state that unusual activity prevails in Upper Alsace.

The enemy's claim that he had foreseen and was prepared for our attack at St. Mihiel is ridiculous in view of the numbers already taken prisoners and the large numbers still coming in and also the fact that the town of St. Mihiel is practically undamaged, while the railways mentioned in an earlier message are all intact and ready for immediate use and will prove of great help to the Allies.

Two Forces Join

London, September 13.—The American official communique this evening reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector we achieved further successes.

The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west have given us possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles northeastward of St. Mihiel and have resulted in the capture of many prisoners. Forced back by our steady advance the enemy is retiring and destroying large quantities of mater-

ials as he goes. Our number of prisoners has risen to 13,300.

Our line now includes Herbouville, Thillot, Hattonville, St. Benoit, Jauiny, Thiaucourt and Vieville.

Retire Voluntarily, Says Berlin

A German official communique reports:

The enemy has captured Havrincourt.

Fresh enemy attacks between Moeuvres and Gouzeaucourt were repulsed.

In anticipation of an attack the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, which has been under consideration for years, was commenced a few days ago. The French, advancing on the heights eastward of the Maas, were repulsed. We temporarily lost Combres Height but it was recaptured by Landwehr troops. Southward of Combres, Austro-Hungarian troops by their strong resistance assured the retreat of our divisions at St. Mihiel. The enemy gained ground at Thiaucourt. The evacuation of the salient was completed during the night without disturbance.

More Prisoners Expected

It is expected that the present total of prisoners taken at St. Mihiel will be largely increased.

The line runs from Pagny-sur-Moselle, which is in the hands of the enemy, and thence in a straight line westwards to Hattonville and along the foot of the Meuse Heights. Our line consequently has been shortened from forty to under twenty miles. The operation was a purely local one and has been very successful, all the objectives being obtained. The enemy left a good railway from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel in our hands and most of the villages captured were undamaged.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, wiring yesterday evening reported:

The St. Mihiel salient, which was created by the Germans at considerable cost, is in a fair way to be eliminated. So far as the operations have gone, a more complete success could hardly have been obtained. Double the objectives laid down for the day's advance were reached well in advance of the expected hour.

How Attack Started

The evidence of prisoners confirms the belief that a general retirement to the Hindenburg Line was contemplated but, if that was the intention, the enemy lost a surprising number of men carrying it out.

The attack was timed from the southern side of the salient at five o'clock in the morning after a four hours' bombardment and the troops started in mist and rain. Heavy rainstorms occurred at intervals during the day making the progress of heavy guns and transport difficult.

Though the weather is extremely inconvenient, it is not likely to influence the complete execution of the objective of the present operations, which are of an extremely limited nature.

The main southern attack on a front of twelve miles extended eastward past Mont Sec, a great natural fortress 1,200 feet high which dominates this section practically to Pont-a-Mousson.

The Germans were busy getting their guns away after the bombardment and offered very weak support to the German infantry.

Our aeroplanes did splendid work swooping down on the retiring infantry, driving every German plane from the air and bringing down in flames several balloons.

A good deal of our fire was directed at Thiaucourt, the first important town in the advance. A tremendous explosion was observed there and the town burst into flames shortly after.

Tremendous Bombardment Was Feature Of Attack

The Daily Chronicle correspondent with the American army states that the feature of the attack against the St. Mihiel salient was the tremendous artillery preparation, which began at 1 o'clock in the morning and filled the valleys of the Meuse for four hours with a roar which has not been heard since the Battle of Verdun.

The gun-fire was remarkable for its accuracy and when the Germans attempted to reply it took the American gunners precisely thirty-five minutes to silence the counter-fire.

The infantry, owing to the slight German resistance in the first lines, swept toward the second enemy positions ahead of the schedule but here sharp encounters ensured a delay but did not daunt the Americans, who valorously pushed northwards.

Paris, September 13.—The Americans have carried out a series of successful raids in Lorraine and Vosges during the past twenty-four hours, penetrating the enemy lines at numerous points, inflicting losses and destroying blockhouses, machine-gun nests and ammunition dumps.

First Big American Effort

Paris, September 13, 5:35 p.m.—A day of big importance was September 12, when the first American Army went into action for the first time.

The Germans offered resistance to the advancing Americans and withdrew to their second line pursued by tanks. The Germans are likely to retreat from the bulge at St. Mihiel.

The aim of the offensive is Briey and Longwy, the chief towns of the greatest iron-ore district in France which produces three-fifths of the French iron-ore output in normal times.

French troops co-operated in the new offensive.

In the region of St. Quentin the British and French made further progress and more of the Hindenburg Line was taken.

Communications Are Perfect

London, September 14.—The Times correspondent at American headquarters states that the precision of the first day's operations in the St. Mihiel offensive was greatly helped by the perfect system of communication which an American evolved and which was being tried for the first time. The various commands conversed by telephone as easily as if they were business men talking in New York and, although the telephone operators in the front-line are men, the Central Exchanges are worked by the pick of the women operators from New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

15,000 Prisoners, 100 Guns, 155 Square Miles Taken

London, September 14.—The American official communique this evening reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector our advanced units maintained touch with the enemy's forces and repulsed a counter-attack in the region of Jaulny.

We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigor of our troops and the valiant French divisions with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder is shown by the fact that the forces attacking both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the results desired within twenty-seven hours.

Besides liberating over 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners we captured a mass of material, over 100 guns of all calibers and hundreds of machine-guns and trench mortars were taken. Despite the enemy having, during his retreat, burned large stores, a partial examination of the battle-field shows great quantities of ammunition, telegraph and railroad material, rolling-stock, clothing and equipment have been abandoned.

Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is revealed in the uninjured bridges left behind.

The French pursuing, bombing and reconnaisance units, and also British and Italian bombing units, divided with our air service the control of the air and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

Retreat Was Forced

Paris, September 14.—A semi-official communique states that proof that the Germans did not intend to evacuate the St. Mihiel salient is that they are not following their usual practice of removing the able-bodied population and destroying the towns. The Franco-American attack was so swift that they found St. Mihiel intact and had the happiness of seeing the enthusiastic inhabitants run to welcome them.

The important towns of Verdun, Commercy, Toul and Verdun are no longer menaced and it will be surprising if the victory has not further important consequences.

The leading military writers foreshadow an extension of the American attack. M. Bidou in Le Journal says the battle has only begun.

The Germans are heavily bombarding Rheims, concentrating their fire on the cathedral, the northern tower of which threatens to fall.

Pershing, Petain And Baker Enter St. Mihiel

London, September 14.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, in a message sent at ten o'clock last night, reported:

General Pershing, General Petain and Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, entered St. Mihiel this afternoon.

The Germans had no time to evacuate the inhabitants, but they had previously deported all boys between the ages of ten to sixteen and they had forced the old people to work. As for the rest, the least said the better.

What a relief it was from all these years of oppression could be judged by the transports of joy with which the Americans were greeted. It was the same in all the other towns and villages.

WHOLE SALIENT TAKEN

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for September 13 reports:

In the St. Mihiel sector we have acquired further successes.

Our troops advancing from south of the sector, with those advancing from the west, have given us possession of the whole salient and points twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel and have captured many prisoners.

U. S. Regiments Attack Singing Marseillaise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 13.—Interviews with French and American wounded men show that the latter displayed magnificent dash. Some regiments assaulted the German positions singing the Marseillaise and with flags flying. The principal German strongholds were carried at the point of the bayonet after a desperate struggle.

An officer relates that a detachment of French troops got into difficulties in a wood, whereupon some American troops, without waiting for orders, spontaneously dashed forward, surrounded the wood and killed all the enemy machine-gunners at their posts.

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RESIDENCE OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

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HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, French, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

American Victory Hailed As One Of War's Greatest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—The great enthusiasm in Great Britain caused by the successes obtained by the Americans at St. Mihiel was made evident by the beflagging of Liverpool yesterday on the arrival of some American troops. The streets were lined with cheering crowds.

The London newspapers are full of unstinted admiration for the American victory, which is described as one of the greatest Allied coups in the war, wresting at a single blow the vantage-ground held by the Germans for four years and proving that the tremendous force of the United States is beginning to tell earlier than was anticipated. It is pointed out that nothing is more likely to open the eyes of the German nation to the overwhelming and decisive character of the new factor emerging in the war than the remarkable triumph, almost instantly attained, by a powerful American army directed by an American General.

In this connection the English newspapers are unanimous in describing the terms of peace put forth by Vice-Chancellor von Payer at Stuttgart as evidence that Germany has already lost the illusion of decisive victory. They ridicule the Kaiser's speech at Essen, which Mr. A. G. Gardiner in the Daily News describes as "the death rattle of despotism and the confession that Germany is beaten." Mr. Gardiner declares that a peace on the lines of the proposals made by Vice-Chancellor von Payer would be a crime.

The papers are confident that the American victory at St. Mihiel will hasten the disappearance of the illusion in Germany that she can retain her eastern conquests.

It is believed in Paris that the success at St. Mihiel is much greater than disclosed in the bald official communiques. Its results greatly modify the war front and the Americans here have struck at the very heart and nerve center of the German front. Simultaneously with the organisation of the Hindenburg and other lines, this salient had been crowded with fortifications and Hindenburg recently inspected the region, thus proving that the Germans expected an attack on one of the essential pivots of their front.

The Americans are breaking into a web of railways which are very important to the Germans for maneuvering and, by threatening these strategic lines and the Briey ironfield, they are forcing the enemy to concentrate for the defense of what might prove to be his Achilles heel and also opening the way for further and large American attacks.

It is stated in Paris that the first French officer to enter the first town liberated by the Americans was a son of M. Clemenceau, the French Premier. This town was stubbornly defended by two divisions of German troops, few of whom were alive when the Americans entered.

Air Raids Co-operate With American Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—Air Ministry official:

In conjunction with the American attack, in addition to the bombing yesterday, we dropped a ton of bombs on the railways at Arnaville and Metz-Sablons. We shot down two hostile machines.

We attacked the railway at Councelles during the night.

Today we bombed the railways at Metz and Ehrange and also Buhl aerodrome, with good results. A total of six and one-half tons of bombs were dropped. One British machine is missing.

London, September 13.—Air Ministry official:

In conjunction with the American attack we last night heavily bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons and Courcelles with good results.

We used our machine-guns against Metz station and the searchlights there.

Today we bombed Metz-Sablons and other junctions and enemy transport, dropping 7½ tons of bombs with good results. We destroyed one hostile machine. Two British machines are missing.

Alsace Terrorised At Americans' Coming

Mulhausen Paper Even Talks Of Evacuation Of Block Of German Territory

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official despatch from France says that the following article has appeared in the Mulhausen Tageblatt:

"The American offensive in Upper Alsace and the long range guns are supposed to be intended to reduce to ashes the towns of this country, badly alarming the inhabitants. Even people of high rank tremble at the news like little children listening to ghost stories. Of course the evacuation of Mulhausen and the whole of Alsace is again in question and it is said that all measures for the actual evacuation of the Grand Duchy from Baden to Freiberg have already been taken."

Quick, Sharp Blow Won Battle, Says March

St. Mihiel Salient Wiped Out In Less Than Two Days

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General March, the Chief of Staff, says that the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient recently by the first big American offensive and the consequent reduction of that sector by two (?) miles is extremely important, giving the Allies a much better position "for future offensive operations."

General March paid a high tribute to the American forces, who in less than two days wiped out the salient. He said that the success of the operation was due not only to the work of the Staff but to the individual soldiers.

General March says that the Germans claim that the St. Mihiel salient was abandoned voluntarily, and do not mention their big loss in prisoners.

The capture of the salient was accomplished by a quick, sharp blow. The Americans advanced across a most difficult terrain consisting of densely wooded hills and numerous ravines.

General March laid particular emphasis on the determination of the United States to continue to exert its whole strength against the Germans. All reports from the American forces indicated high spirits and enthusiasm throughout the whole army.

PRAISE FROM CLEMENCEAU

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A despatch from France gives the following from Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre:

Now that the Americans join the conflict no longer as contributors to the French and English forces but as autonomous forces on their own resources, maneuvering according to tactics of their own, they are likely to keep surprises in store for the enemy. The American army is there. Let us joyfully salute her splendid soldiers, overflowing with youth and courage.

The German leaders must be feeling some anxiety, as they know how resolute the Americans are. President Wilson has pointed out that in the ending of the war there can be no admission of compromise. Samuel Gompers, the leader of the Labor Party, said that this is no longer a war, but a crusade. The crusade is undertaken with an unalterable determination of triumph. Friday was a good day for the Allies.

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48,000 U.S. TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE IN ONE DAY

37,000 Are Disembarked During Morning; Fifteen Ships Enter French Port In Day

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton March, the Chief of Staff, referring to the recent German propaganda to the effect that the Americans are not going through with the war despite their military program, said that it seemed incredible that such propaganda could gain attention when the War Department had just secured an increase in the age limits of the nation's manpower and was about to ask an additional seven billion dollars for the use of the war establishment during the present year.

Illustrating what had been accomplished, General March read a cable received from a port of debarkation in France showing that 37,000 United States troops had landed in one morning and 11,000 more were to be put ashore the same day. Fifteen ships had entered the port the same morning, twelve of which were totally unloaded and made ready to return within twenty-four hours. General March said that ships were being unloaded and started on their return trip in less than one day as the usual thing.

WILSON SENDS THANKS TO ARMY FOR VICTORY

King George Also Sends Congratulations To President On Pershing Drive

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has sent the following cable congratulating General Pershing on the achievement of the American troops in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient,:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievement of the Army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and their Chief. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—The King has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:

"On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the American and Allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient. The far-reaching results of these successful operations, which mark the act of intervention of the American Army on a great scale under its own administration, are the happiest augury for the complete, and I hope not far distant, triumph of the Allied cause."

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GERMAN WORKMEN LAY PLIGHT BEFORE HERTLING

Deputation Depicts Great Suffering And Says Time Has Come For Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—The Berliner Tageblatt contains a report of the remarkable proceedings which occurred when a trade union deputation waited on Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, on the 12th. The spokesman of the deputation said that the people had become discouraged over recent events. They felt they were economically sinking, their food continues bad and dangerously insufficient and prices were extortionate, with the consequence that the bodily strength of the working classes was declining. They must have more meat and potatoes. He stated that workmen's trousers which used to cost four marks now cost sixty, lasted only a quarter of the time, and were unmendable. The anger of the people over the suffrage question in Prussia had reached boiling point and the military censorship and martial law lay heavy on the trade unions. He urged that now that "the exhaustion of our enemies had begun and the break-through had failed" it was time for a peace by understanding.

Count Hertling assured the deputation that the political leaders and High Command were striving for such a peace and were unanimously opposed to conquests. With regard to equal suffrage, he repeated his promise that if the Upper House did not agree to it the Landtag would be dissolved.

Herr Waldow, Secretary for Food Supplies, said that it was impossible to get more food and meatless days must continue in order to insure the milk and fat supply. The potate crop was worse than last year and the corn crop only fifteen percent better.

Herr Waliruf, the Secretary of the Interior, promised that the military authorities would consider the right of meeting and the censorship.

Baron von Stein, the Secretary of State, stated that substitutes for clothing must be utilised.

Colonel Braun of the War Office promised to examine the question of shortening working hours, but said that this was impossible in the mines.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Legien, in reply said that the statements made by the Ministers with regard to food and working hours showed that the situation was hopeless. The workers could not work the present hours.

London, September 13.—At Stuttgart, referring to the Prussian Suffrage Bill, Vice-Chancellor von Payer declared that the confidence of the people, not merely in the Prussian but in the Imperial Government depended on a decision of this question. Further postponement of the decision could not be permitted, however seriously a dissolution and new elections during wartime might be regarded. Moreover, he believed the Prussian Government had already decided on dissolution if the Upper House did not agree to equal suffrage.

Grain Loaded In U.S. Increased By Half

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Railroad Administration report shows that fifty percent more grain has been loaded thus far this year than in the same period of last year. Up to September 7, 298,000 cars had been loaded.

On September 7 there was 59,285,000 bushels of grain in the elevators in the primary markets in the Western District, compared with 8,408,000 last year. The grain receipts at the primary markets up to September 7 were 566,876,000 bushels, or 151,270,000 more than last year.

Voice For Dominions At Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—General Smuts, receiving the freedom of the city of Newcastle, amidst cheers declared that the governments of all the Dominions must be consulted and participate in the making of peace. The Dominions could never agree—and he hoped the people of Great Britain would never agree—to handing back her colonies to Germany until a complete change in the German system had occurred and until Germany was run on the same lines as the British Empire. Then he hoped the people of the Dominions and Great Britain would be prepared to examine her claims to colonies fairly, squarely and justly. He declared that Germany would never get better terms of peace than those offered on January 5 last. The only way to get peace was to accept them as a basis and then a conference could be called. There was no alternative.

HAIG ASSIGNS CREDIT FOR RECENT VICTORIES

Recounts Exploits Of Divisions In Battles Of Somme Since August 8

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a supplementary despatch states that in the series of successful battles on the Somme front which began on August 8 English, Scottish and Welsh divisions took an important share in the fighting and performed many gallant actions. Most of these divisions have been advancing over the same ground on which they met and ultimately checked the enemy's great offensive last March. During the past few weeks they have shown without exception that the tremendous strain sustained earlier in the year with so much courage and resolution did in no way diminish their splendid fighting spirit.

For example, the Guards Division, which in March and April at Boyelles and Boiry-Becquerelle maintained the northern pivot of our defense, attacked on August 22 and captured Moyenneville and Hamelincourt and also St. Leger on August 24.

The gallant exploits of some twenty other divisions are mentioned, including the 4th Division, which broke the enemy's attack on the north bank of the Scarpe on March 28 and, in face of a strong resistance, on September 2, carried the defenses of the Drocourt-Queant Line.

The 23rd Division after heavy fighting at Dammery on August 10 and 11 captured Herleville on August 23, Vermandovillers on August 27 and successfully participated in the advance of the Australians across the Somme.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that his account of the doings of these different British, Scottish and Welsh Divisions are necessarily brief and incomplete.

He concludes:

"On the same battlefields on which they withstood the heaviest assault the British Army has ever faced, all have fought side by side with the splendid divisions from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, with a courage, gallantry and enterprise only equalled by their success."

BOSTON AMERICANS WIN WORLD'S SERIES

Take Four Out Of Six Games With Chicago Cubs

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Boston, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Boston Americans have won four out of six games, thus winning the World's Series, which ended last Wednesday. The games resulted as follows:

		runs	hits	errors
At Chicago:	Boston .	1	5	0
	Chicago .	0	6	0
	Boston .	1	6	1
	Chicago .	3	7	1
	Boston .	2	7	0
	Chicago .	1	7	1
At Boston:	Chicago .	2	7	1
	Boston .	3	4	0
	Chicago .	3	7	0
	Boston .	0	5	0
	Chicago .	1	3	2
	Boston .	2	5	0

Czech Commander Demands Assurances From Allies

Wants To Know If They Will Give Support On Volga Front

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 15.—General Gaida, the Czech commander, today received the following telegram from General Sirovi, who is in command of the Russian and Czecho-Slovak forces in West Siberia. The message, which is dated Tcheliabinsk, September 12, eloquently shows how a dangerous situation developing on the Volga front owing to German pressure and unless the Allied forces are immediately moved to the Volga front the Allied cause in Russia will receive a fatal and disastrous setback. It says:

"Our position on the Volga front is critical. Kazan has fallen and a battle is now taking place at Simbirsk, which is being evacuated. The National Army is wavering and our forces, wearing with three months' continual fighting, are dwindling fast.

"With the fall of Kazan the enemy will be able to operate on the River Kama while if Simbirsk falls, which is probable, Samara and the towns on the Volga that we hold, will be in very great danger.

"The transfer here of all the contingents from the Eastern front will only defer the catastrophe for the time being. We are unable to continue operations here without large Allied forces and Allied forces must be transferred urgently.

Demand an immediate and categorical reply from the Allies on the following two questions, if our common aim is dear to them.

"Do they contemplate to participate and support us in the operations on the Volga front.?

"If so, do they intend to transfer troops immediately and in what quantity?

"Point out to them that unless timely aid is rendered we shall be forced to evacuate European Russia to the Urals at least. Little help is to be expected from the Russian Army in the near future. There is no time now for contemplation and taking counsel: immediate action is needed before it is too late."

Martial Law Declared

Vladivostok, September 13.—The Czech commander, General Gaida, has sent the following telegram to all stations between Oloviannaya and Vladivostok, which is in effect tantamount to the proclamation of martial law. It may be called an act of praiseworthy zeal on the part of General Gaida which, although illegal, may, under the circumstances, be condoned and will undoubtedly produce a salutary effect:

"I, Commander of all the Russian Government and Czecho-Slovak Forces, order railwaymen and telegraphists to cease their strike immediately and resume their ordinary, regular work.

"I order the railway administrators to pay the same standard of remuneration operative prior to the strike until the Russian Government can fix a new standard of payment.

"I hereby give warning that all instigators to strike will be arrested, tried by court-martial and shot.

"All persons guilty of doing damage to the railway or hindering military transports, after sentence by court-martial, will be shot.

"I order Colonel Kadletz to leave a large garrison in Harbin and to institute a field court-martial there and the Vladivostok Town Major to establish a court-martial at Vladivostok.

"These orders become effective on the morning of September 13."

Sir Charles Eliot, the British Plenipotentiary, is leaving for the interior tomorrow. His final destination is Omsk, if conditions permit.

West Siberia Stabilising

Vladivostok September 14.—Reports relegraphed here of the Duma at Tomsk, which has now temporarily adjourned, make it conclusively manifest that the period of revolution in West Siberia has passed and a process of the stablisation of the Government has set in.

The dominant keynote at the Tomsk Duma is federation with Russia, not separatism as in the Ukraine.

The Omsk Government is now recognised from the Urals to Lake Baikal with a quasi-recognition extending to the Far East littoral. Here the rival governments maintain an irreconcilable attitude towards each other but their respective positions have changed materially. At an interview today with the leading members of the Siberian and Horvath Governments the former considered that its mission in the Far East is ended as it has fought the Bolsheviki and Monarchists and paved the way for democratic institutions. The Premier, Lavroff, of the Siberian Government in Vladivostok is leaving shortly for Tomsk, where he will lay down his mandate and assume whatever new role the Duma may assign him. Meanwhile this Government has dropped the word "autonomous" from its title and designates itself as The Vladivostok Groups of the Siberian Government.

The Horvath Government now states that fusion is possible with the Government at Omsk, seeing that it is representatives of all classes, but claims that the position will be cleared upon the arrival of the Siberian Premier, Vologodsky, who is on his way to Vladivostok.

There are general indications that the center of gravity of the political situation has already shifted to West Siberia, where the fate of Siberia is being evolved and the Far East is destined soon to play second fiddle.

The Japanese Staff states that all the Soviet forces from the Ussuri and Baikal fronts are now assembled at Blagovestchensk. They threaten to burn that city to the ground if they are attacked.

Tokio, September 14.—War Office official: Order has been restored at Habarovsk.

General Yamada's troops left westwards by rail on the 12th for the purpose of attacking the enemy on the Amur. American and Chinese troops are co-operating and also the gun-boats recently captured.

The cavalry attached to General Fujii's division entered Nerchinsk on the 10th.

Russian Legation Deals With Baku And Omsk

Peking, September 14.—The Russian Legation at Teheran has established business relations with the new Baku, Trans-Caspian (Turkestan between the Caspian Sea and China) Government and also the Omsk Government on the basis of an All-Russian Union and the pursuance of the struggle conjointly with the Allies against the Turks and Germans.

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"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BOARD BUYS CUBAN SUGAR CROP

Purchase Made On Behalf Of America, Britain, France And Italy

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Sugar Equalisation Board has announced that it has closed a contract with Cuban refineries for the purchase of the new crop of sugar at a price of but G.$5.50 per hundred pounds f.o.b. Cuban ports. The purchase was made on behalf of the American, British, French and Italian Governments.

14,000,000 Added To American Man-Power

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The first returns to the Provost Marshal General from the man-power registration on Thursday indicate that at least 14,000,000 will be added to the United States Army reservoir, and ten states reported that the registration exceeded more than eighty percent of the estimates.

The Provost Marshal General has cabled General Pershing as follows: "The Nation has responded with an enrollment which promises to exceed all estimates, thus assuring an uninterrupted flow of man-power to the army under your command."

Obituary

Lord Nicholson

Reuter's Service

London, September 14.—The death is announced of Field Marshal Lord Nicholson.

Mr. Francis Ward's Funeral

A military funeral was held yesterday in honor of the late Mr. Francis Ward of the Municipal Electricity Department and of the Artillery Company, S.V.C., who passed away Saturday at the General Hospital. The religious service was held at St. Joseph's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father L. Le Cornec. The parade, an imposing procession headed by the municipal band, covered a lengthy distance, taking in the Rue Montauban, Avenue Edward VII, Thibet Road, Bubbling Well Road to Bubbling Well Cemetery, where the interment took place at half past six o'clock.

The coffin, which was draped with the municipal colors, was carried on a gun carriage detailed from the O. C. Artillery, members of which also formed the firing squad and acted as the pallbearers. A detachment of Annamite police was detailed by the French Police to escort the hearse through the French Concession. Behind the hearse marched a company consisting of representatives of all the other units of the S.V.C. A large number of civilians brought up the rear of the procession. Among those who attended the funeral were Major T. E. Trueman, commandant of the S.V.C.; Major H. W. Pilcher, Captain R. W. Davis; Lieutenant V. Olsen and representatives of the various departments in the municipal service.

Wreaths were sent by the Officer, N. C. O's. and Men of the S. V. Artillery, the St. Patrick Society, the Staff of the S. M. C. Electricity Department, the Meter Department of the Electricity Department, the Installation Department, Mr. and Mrs. C. Macquire, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keefe and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Toole, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Amy, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sheridan, A. G. Mossop, P. Cassidy, Ed. Carroll, T. H. Harden, T. Dunne, S. Kwei Ling, Brother Charlie and Sister Alice.

ACTIVITY IN BALKANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 13.—An official despatch from French Eastern headquarters reports:

There has been lively artillery and patrol activity at numerous points.

West of the Vardar the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked the new British positions but were repulsed with heavy losses, leaving prisoners.

London, September 14.—A Bulgarian official communique reports:

We repulsed a British attack near the village of Schovi, south of Ghevgeli, after hand to hand fighting.

40 DEAD IN RAIL WRECK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 13.—Forty persons were killed and over a hundred injured near Weesp owing to a train falling down the steep side of an embankment which had collapsed, presumably owing to the recent heavy rains.

Entente Will Make Loan To Netherlands

Part Of General Arrangements To Increase Food Supply Of Dutch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 13.—An Entente loan in Holland is imminent as part of the general agreement being negotiated in which arrangements for an improved food supply for Holland predominate.

The Handelsblad states that Great Britain is mainly concerned. It is reported that the loan being arranged is for 200,000,000 guilders secured on 6 percent Treasury Bills.

V.C. Given For Valor In Fighting Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Harold Auten of the Royal Naval Reserve for services, the nature of which is not stated, in an action with an enemy submarine.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U.S

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The cotton consumed in the month of August in the United States amounted to 534,914 running bales and 100,473 bales of linters. For the year ending August 31 the consumption was 6,591,336 running bales and 1,116,385 bales of linters.

GEN. FRENCH RECOUNTS INDIAN TROOPS' VALOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—In the course of a letter to Princess Sophia Duleep Singh in connection with the forthcoming India Day, Lord French expresses his high appreciation of the service rendered by India's fighting men on the West front in 1914 and 1915. He says:

"When the Indian troops first arrived the situation was so drastic that it was necessary to call upon them immediately to reinforce the fighting front and help stem the German thrust. Their fine fighting qualities, tenacity and endurance were well manifested during the first battle of Ypres before they had been able completely to reorganise after their voyage from India. The manner in which they acquitted themselves showed the excellence of their previous training for war.

"In all the subsequent battles of these years they took a prominent part and behaved with the utmost gallantry. I have no hesitation in saying that they splendidly upheld the glorious fighting traditions of the Indian Army.

"This record is all the more honorable when it is remembered that they were suddenly despatched from a hot climate at almost the worst season of the year to face the rigors of a western winter.

"It will always be a source of pride and happiness to me that I have been associated in the field with these gallant troops."

TANK WEEK HISTORY OUT

"The Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign," a history of the activities and success of the movement inaugurated by the China and Japan War Savings Association in May, when £1,249,162 was subscribed in the Far East for investment in British National War Bonds, has been published and copies are obtainable for five dollars.

The neatly bound pamphlet is profusely illustrated and contains in detail the history of foreign and Chinese tank weeks in Shanghai and Hankow, the Kobe campaign and Tokio and Yokohama tank weeks.

A BREAK IN THE CIRCUIT

Postman Sung Kyung-ching in trying to work his way out of one dilemma slipped up and hurtled headlong into another.

Sung was leaving the offices of Mr. G. E. Tucker at 5 Peking Road last Saturday when the watchman saw him detach and pouch an electric light globe from the office lighting system. The watchman intercepted the letter carrier at the doorway, subjected him to censorship and handed him over to the police.

Yesterday in the Mixed Court Sung explained. Recently, he said, he had the misfortune to break a light globe in a friend's house. He had to replace the shattered incandescent. He had no money. There seemed no other way.

A new face will be seen at mail delivery times on Sung's beat for the next two weeks.

NEW REIGN OF TERROR SWEEPS ACROSS RUSSIA

Sentences And Executions Ordered Wholesale; Lenin And Trotsky Prepare Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 13.—A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, describing the awful conditions in Russia states that an extraordinary commission has withdrawn the most important questions from the Administration of justice and passes the most terrible sentences and carries out innumerable executions without a court or verdict. Its arbitrariness exceeds that existing under Tsardom.

London, September 13.—Reuter's agency learns from official quarters that the situation in Russia is desperate. The Bolshevik Government is breaking up and it is known that Lenin and Trotsky a month ago were prepared to escape to Switzerland and were commandeering for that purpose a considerable quantity of gold for their personal use.

Berlin Cooking Up 'Democratic Peace'

(Continued from Page 1)

entitled to indemnification but the prosecution of the war to that point would cost her such heavy sacrifices that could not be replaced by money that she preferred on calm reflection, despite her favorable military situation, to abandon this idea, quite apart from the fact that the forcible urging of compensation would inevitably jeopardise future peace.

He declared that Germany is ready to colloborate with regard to the League of Nations, arbitration and disarmament. Germany desired disarmament on the basis of complete reciprocity, applied not merely to armies but to navies. Germany demanded the freedom of the seas and sea routes and also an open door in all oversea possessions and protection of private property at sea.

"We laugh at the idea that we should penitently ask for mercy ere we are admitted to the peace negotiations. We laugh at the fools who babble of revenge. A peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us nor a period of misery and wretchedness. It would be an illusion to calculate on a will to peace in those circles among our enemies which were responsible for the opening and continuation of hostilities. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and their sacrifices vain but others among those peoples will think differently. Moreover, those others will prevail soon or late. Until then there remains for us nothing but to defend our lives."

'JAPANESE NIGHT' IN SEATTLE

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Seattle, Washington, September 15.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Business leaders at the Chamber of Commerce held a "Japanese night" to demonstrate the growing business and commercial unity between the two great nations of the Pacific. Among the speakers were Mr. Sakusuchi, asistant manager of the okohama Specie Bank, Consul Naokichi, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Hokuda, and Mr. Keikishi, general manager of he Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

PADEREWSKI SEES WILSON

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 14.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Ignace Jan Paderewski and Ramon Drowski, the President of the Polish National Commission at Paris, have made a visit at the White House to thank President Wilson for the recognition of the Czecho-Slovak nation and to explain the Polish plan for an independent Poland.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru..Sept. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.Sept 26
For U.S. Canada and Europe
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Sept. 28

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela....Sept. 21

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Derber Letter Throws Light On Relations With Horvath

Communication From Zemstvo Board Also Tells Of Yielding Its Power To Siberian Government

Tokio, September 7.—Copies of two state documents received from Vladivostok by the Advertiser yesterday throw light on the relations of the Siberian Autonomous Government with Lieut.-General Horvath and with the Board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo. The first is in the form of a letter of August 25 from Mr. P. Derber, the Premier, to the Doyen of the Consular Corps of Vladivostok, and follows:

"In my letter to you of August 3, I, in the name of the Siberian Autonomous Government, begged you to notify the members of General Horvath's Delovay Cabinet that my government was disposed to open negotiations with them in order to form, as soon as possible, one united, strong, national power. Such power was possible to be derived from the coalition, in that the Delovay Cabinet, holding the confidence of propertied elements of Far Eastern Russia, would join our government.

"Thanks to your kind co-operation, negotiations were opened, and our representatives have held several meetings with the representatives of the Delovay Cabinet. Notwithstanding the tenacity of the Delovay Cabinet, twice causing the breaking off of negotiations, our representatives have sincerely intended to bring these negotiations to a favorable conclusion. The last meeting of the represetnatives of the Autonomous Siberian Government with members of the Delovay Cabinet was held on the evening of the 22rd, and it was proposed that at the next meeting the question of the construction of the power would be discussed.

Relations Broken Off

"If we could agree on this point the negotiations about the formation of the united national power would be settled.

"But when representatives of the Autonomous Siberian Government, for the sake of the interests of the whole of Russia, held meetings with members of the Delovay Cabinet and negotiated terms of the common work, which was strongly recommended by the representatives of the missions of governments friendly disposed to the Russian power, General Horvath, who formerly had declared himself temporary regent of Russia through General Pleshlov, put in effect the previously prepared military complot against the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo representing the Autonomous Siberian Government. The complot had the aim by General Horvath of seizing the full state of power, and of course was carried out by the consent of members of the Delovay Cabinet.

"Regarding such actions of the Delovay Cabinet as hostility by the one side against the other at the moment of a peace conference, the Autonomous Siberian Government thinks it necessary to break off all negotiations with organisations using such treachery.

"Let me add that the Autonomous Siberian Government is still convinced that a coalition with the property elements is necessary in order to establish a strong national power."

Letter From Zemstvo Board

The second document is a letter from the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo of August 29 to all the state and public institutions and officials of the Maritime Province. It reads as follows:

"After the liquidation of the Bolsheviks' power on June 29, the Board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo, again gaining its rights, has acknowledged the power of the temporary government of Autonomous Siberia which was elected by the Siberian Duma.

"Owing to the fact that at the moment the council of ministers of the Autonomous Siberian Government at Vladivostok has not the proper technical apparatus to regulate the activity of state and public institutions and to control them, the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo, being in possession of the consent of the Autonomous Siberian Government, temporarily has decided to take over the functions of state power in the Maritime Province.

"At present the council of ministers of the Autonomous Siberian Government has organised the technical apparatus in order to accomplish its state power. Therefore the further reservation of state power of the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo seems unnecessary. In view of these circumstances, the meeting of representatives of the Maritime provincial self-government institutions, which took place on August 24, consisting of the following members—the whole board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo, representatives of the Vladivostok and Nikolsk-Usuri boards of cities, assemblies, representatives of Zemstvo board of Olgnisk, Nikolsk-Usuri and Iman and the presidium of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo Assembly, passed the following resolution:

Full Power Handed Over

"The meeting at which were represented the board of the Martime Provincial Zemstvo, the Vladivostok and Nikolsk-Usuri boards of citizens' assemblies, boards of the district Zemstvos of Olgnisk, Nikolsk-Usuri and Iman and the presidium of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo Assembly, confirming the repeated decisions of the above institutions about the acknowledgement of the state power of the Autonomous Siberian Government, and owing to the acknowledgement of this power by the population of all localities now cleaned of the Bolsheviki, thinks it necessary to hand over full power to the Autonomous Siberian temporary government. The effecting of the resolution regarding the different state departments should be immediately provided by the special commissions consisting of the representatives of the Autonomous Siberian temporary government and of the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo.

"In accordance with the above resolution to all state and public institutions and officials of the Maritime Province, the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo from August 29 hands over all functions of state power to the Autonomous Siberian Government.

"Therefore it is proposed to all state and public institutions and officials acting in the Maritime Province that they refer state affairs directly to the Autonomous Siberian temporary government. The original is signed by the president of the board of the Maritime Provincial Zemstvo, A. Medvedlev, and members of the board, B. Sguisky, D. Soloviev, G. Semeshko, A. Menschiov, Secretary Bielkon."

Today's Music Program

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1.—March "The Whip" ...Holzmann
2.—Overture "Fra Diavolo" ...Auber
3.—Waltz "Eton Boating Song" Kaps
4.—Selection "Havana" .....Stuart
5.—Two Step "Bustlin' Billy" Cremieux
6.—Selection "La Fille de Madame Angot" .....Lecocq

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Volunteer Corps Orders

The following Corps orders were issued yesterday from Headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C.:

No. 74. Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the following officers:

Captain C. D. Pearson 8-9-18 to 30-9-18.

Captain H. D. Hilliard 3-9-18 to 13-9-18.

Major H. W. Pilcher 14-9-18 to 5-10-18.

No. 75. Headquarters Offices.—These will be closed on Thursday, September 19, being the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Tennis

The Japanese Tennis Club lost to Wayfoong Portuguese Sporting Association at Hongkew Park Saturday.

The scores:

E. Leitao and R. Canavarro beat Tanaka and Shibayama—6-2, 4-6, and 6-2.

V. Remedios and A. Aguiar lost to Hayashi and Kohima—3-6 and 5-7.

R. Robarts and G. Silva beat Takayama and Ohno—6-4, 8-6 and 6-4.

A. Leitao and A. Gomez beat Yendo and Sewo—4-6, 6-2 and 6-4.

M. Campos and S. Rivero beat Matsunaga and Fukuda—9-7 and 9-7.

Shanghai Rifle Association

September Monthly Shoot

Following are the results of the Shanghai Rifle Association's September monthly shoot, held yesterday:

"A" Class

W. E. Sauer	47	(a)
O. L. Ilbert	45	
A. M. Collaco	44	
S. A. Ransom	44	
F. W. Snape	44	
G. H. Wilder	43	
C. E. M. Thomson	42	
A. C. Davis	42	
W. T. Rose	40	
C. Bedoni	40	
G. F. Ashley	36	

"B" Class

R. G. H. Cole	47	(d)
W. G. Smith	45	
E. Heen	43	
T. Watanabe	41	
F. J. W. Melville	41	
D. McAllister	40	
H. Lane	40	
C. Matsuno	36	
F. Bonichi	34	
E. F. Fastings	33	

"C" Class

E. W. Godfrey 0—3334544545=40		(b)
G. V. Jensen 2—5254543444=40		
J. Bartolini	38	
A. F. Gomes	36	
D. Kajiwara	34	
A. G. Loehr	31	
Y. Hori	29	
H. Bone	29	

"D" Class

F. Gutierrez	42	(c)
W. H. Leslie	39	
H. Robinson	36	
C. McBain	36	
H. Thomas	33	
H. Pickering	33	
C. F. Fonday	33	
E. A. Prince	31	
F. Diniz	29	
A. L. Mottu	29	
H. J. Blatchford	23	
B. Dawson	20	
L. Cattapan	17	
C. Capelli	15	

(a) Fourth leg on cup, cup won outright.

(d) Fourth leg on cup, cup won outright; promoted to "A" class.

(b) Third leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(c) First leg on cup and winner of spoon.

Arethusa Cup Entries Extended

Members of the local defense forces are notified that entries for the Arethusa Cup competition, to be fired at the Range next Friday, have been extended to Wednesday at 12 noon.

BENEFIT CRICKET THURSDAY

Teams representing the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Rest of Shanghai will play at the Cricket Club Thursday. A collection will be made for the British Homesteads Fund. The match will start at 11 a.m.

The lineups: S.C.C.—W. E. Anderson, R. S. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, R. Grimshaw, Dr. H. H. Morris, H. Middleton, J. M. Pentycross, L. R. Wheen, C. E. M. Thomson, Capt. E. W. Stagg and G. S. B. Cushnie; reserves, F. H. Pentycross, E. G. Barnes and A. S. Hocking.

Rest of Shanghai.—C. H. Bhoora, J. J. Ellis, G. Sale, T. Main, A. J. Willis, W. J. Haynes, W. T. Manley, W. E. Wilson, A. V. White, C. P. Quincey, C. B. Sethna and Capt. H. J. Cooper.

Racing Record Supplement

A compilation of performances of jockeys and China ponies to June 30, pari-mutuel dividends of note from January 1 to June 30 and the record of winning sweep numbers at Shanghai and Kiangwan during the same period, issued as a supplement to "The Racing Record," has been published by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. The data was compiled by Mr. A. W. Olsen.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER
Misty but rather fine weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

The High Peace Intrigue

In view of the new peace plot in Germany, forecast in today's telegrams, the following analysis of the last one by a writer in The New Europe, is of timely interest:

THE subterranean intrigue with Austria upon which certain Entente statesmen had rashly engaged, and against which we have so often had occasion to protest, has at last ended in the inevitable fiasco. The revelations of M. Clemenceau have roughly torn away the veil and displayed the dupes and the tools in various stages of deshabille. Some of those whose illusions are shattered and whose reputation for political sagacity is threatened are left vainly seeking for excuses for their past action or lamenting the thoroughness with which the invisible wires have been destroyed. But the French Premier, unlike most of his colleagues among the statesmen of the Entente, has some personal knowledge of Austria; and it was a sure instinct that led him to revert to hard realities. Already the wits of Paris are saying that, being no longer able to overthrow ministers in France itself, the Tiger has transferred his energies to enemy countries. . . .

The censors of the Central Powers have taken care that excuses should be made for the young Emperor's action, but nothing can allay the suspicion into which the general public has been plunged. The line adopted by the Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung is especially significant. "The error," he tells us, "took place at a time when a young and impulsive monarch, under the pressure of altogether exceptional circumstances, might have believed that by his own private initiative he could do the whole world a service, and did not fully recognise the great effect of such a step, both as regards the enemy and his ally." But the public, and in particular the German public, is intended to read between the lines of the intention of Charles to emancipate himself from German dictation. The completeness of his failure has been rendered all the more obvious by the publication of the letter at the very moment when Vienna's utter dependence upon Berlin had become notorious even to the blindest of Austrophils.

When, then, M. Clemenceau launched his high explosive, William II, with his habitual tact, decided upon the public humiliation of Charles, and demanded from him telegrams repudiating the French Premier's charges and affirming the Dual Monarchy's entire solidarity with Germany. The text of this pronouncement was actually brought from German G. H. Q. by an officer of the General Staff and presented to Charles for signature, just as the cold soup of yesterday's supper is placed before a naughty child.

The proposal with regard to Servia is milder in tone than any previous Austrian reference, but to every Serb it is the equivalent of the final renunciation of his national aspirations; and Charles cannot have been so simple as not to realise that for the Entente to have accepted such a basis for discussion would have been regarded by Servia as a cruel betrayal, and might thus prepare the way for direct negotiations between Vienna and Corfu. But the key to the whole document, as the Corriere della Serra and other leading organs of Italian opinion have not been slow to recognise, was its absolute silence with regard to Italy. Applying to foreign policy that principle of "Divide et Impera" on which Hapsburg rule has rested for centuries past, Charles virtually offered to betray Germany if France in her turn abandoned Italy.

Hence the heads of the British, French and Italian governments, who are known to have given the overture very careful consideration and who presumably also consulted President Wilson (then on the very point of intervening in the war), were absolutely right in concluding that it offered no basis for serious negotiation. For even on the assumption—an assumption which we have more than once shown to be entirely fallacious—that Austria-Hungary was in a position to break away from her masterful partner, it was even at that date obvious that the most which the Western powers could hope to obtain was a tolerable settlement on the Western front and outside Europe at the expense of their allies in Eastern and South-eastern Europe.

Fortunately, honor and interest alike forbade the Western powers from perpetrating an act of treachery not unlike that contemplated by the Tsarist government on the eve of its overthrow. They realise what some of our sentimentalists still seem unable to grasp—that though it is historically true that we only entered the war to save Belgium and France, subsequent events have produced a situation in which the fate of Austria-Hungary, Russia and the Balkans are no less vital matters for the future peace and security of Europe and the world at large. There in nothing inconsistent in the triple assumption that Charles was very much in earnest, that those who inspired him (for the letter bears all the traces of having been composed with the help of a practised diplomatist) were aiming above all at producing discord in the Allied rank, and that the whole project was from the very first moment foredoomed to failure.

There is something delightfully humorous in the charges of forgery levelled against M. Clemenceau and the French government by Austrian official circles. Foremost in its support of this thesis is the clerical Reichspost, whose editor, Dr. Funder, as joint defendant in the notorious Friedjung trial in 1900, was proved to have accepted wholesale from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office the forged "documents" which were to provide an excuse for over-running Servia and crushing Jugo-Slav nationalism inside the monarchy itself.

After an interval of some months Austria-Hungary resumed, through various channels, her overtures to the Entente. This time there was a double motive at work—on the one hand, the desperate internal situation of the Dual Monarchy, which already threatened the state with political upheaval, economic disaster and the physical ruin of the population; on the other hand, the need for paralysing, so far as possible, any offensive, whether military or political, which the Entente might be disposed to launch against the monarchy. This time the channels employed were those cosmopolitan aristocratic circles which are almost equally connected with all the belligerents.

On the one side was a personal friend of the Emperor Charles, Count Revertera, an Austrian of Italian origin; on the other, an elderly French aristocrat, Count Armand, whose conservative and clerical tendencies rendered him solicitous for the welfare of the Hapsburgs, and who, though completely ignorant of Austria and its political conditions, vaguely fancied that he had detected a common interest between France and Austria, based upon memories of the ancient regime. The meetings between these two persons took place at Freiburg, in Switzerland, in the house of Revertera's mother-in-law, Princess Aldobrandini-Sarsina, nee La Rochefoucauld. Their significance lay in the fact that Armand belonged to the Intelligence Bureau of the French War Office, and was being employed behind the back of the Quai d'Orsay by a group of Austrophils intrenched in high military and political positions.

There is yet another element in all this Swiss intrigue. The general of the Jesuits, Count Ledochowski, of an ancient Polish family, has made the little country his headquarters during the war. The claims of his race and of his order combine to concentrate his interest upon the fate of the Western Slavs, and in his vast designs of proselytism in Eastern Europe a specially subservient role is assigned to Catholic Austria, decadent but politically pliable.

The action of M. Clemenceau represents a complete breach with the whole of this Swiss underworld, and will probably involve a revision of tactics on the part of the Reverteras and Montlongs. Even the link which Charles had established with Washington through Professor Lammasch and the coffee king, Herr Meinl, would seem to have been abruptly severed. But, pending the next batch of revelations, it behooves the Allied governments to abandon unpromising coquetting with bankrupt Austria. They and their peoples must realise that only defeat can release the Hapsburg monarchy from its present vassalage to Berlin, and that it is mere waste of time to deal with the valet behind the the master's back.

Correspondence

A Correction

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: In your issue of today's date headed, "To begin trial over Kiangkwan sinking," it is true that the captain and some of the officers of s.s. Chutsai have arrived here to await trial of the case. The allegation that the captain and first officer are under arrest for trial is untrue; neither has the Government allotted $50,000 for the expenses of the court. It appears that there is desire in some quarters to exaggerate and distort the truth in this matter. Thanking you for the space, I am, etc.

HSU CHE-CHIANG.
Captain, Judge Advocate,
Chinese Navy.

(Note: The foregoing relates to a Reuter's message which quoted The National News Agency.)

England In War Time — A Changed City

By Harold C. Norman

FROM the moment that a woman porter in neat uniform trundles off your baggage from the train, and you step out of the murky station into the street, whose lamps, shedding their pale and sickly green rays, serve but to intensify the darkness, the traveler may come to the conclusion that the London of his dreams or of his youth has vanished, to give place to a city of nightmare. He may fear even, as the strangeness of it all is borne in on him, to look up to the stars lest their dim light may disclose the advent of an aerial fleet scattering death and destruction in its train.

But later, as he sits in his hotel of a thousand rooms, and becomes conscious of the dull murmuring of the myriad noises that, filtering through the open window, go to make up the voice of the mother of cities, his heart warms within him, and he can almost smell, as of yore, the acrid odour of the wood pavements, as he realises that wars may come and wars may go, but his London remaineth ever.

Before he sleeps, even if he be a married man, he must become acquainted, perforce, with that fearsome female "Dora," that lady whose full title is "Defense of the Realm Act," who, by means of a notice on his looking-glass and another on the wall near the electric light switches, bids him draw his blind within one hour of sunset, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both. He will find later, poor wight, that "Dora," ubiquitous lady, enters into all the most intimate associations of his life, and provides a severe penalty for the slightest infraction of her severe rulings. In the morning he will not waken to the cheerful clatter of horses' hoofs in the street without; instead he must listen to the roar of motor 'buses, and wafted through his window, the smell from their exhausts. He will gaze with curiosity on the taxis, many of which, in these petrol-restricted days, speed past his hotel, with bulbous gas-bags on their tops, undulating and swaying with the movement of the vehicles.

The Strand is crowded as in olden days, but the units of that crowd are different. Gone are the blue-jowled actors, the spruce clerk, the dapper young professional man and the flotsam and jetsam of that great thoroughfare; in their place are countless soldiers—officers and privates—from every portion of the Empire; short-skirted, diaphanous-bloused young damsels by the thousand on the way to desk and counter; wreckage from the field of war—the crippled, the blind, and most terrible of all—those whose features have lost their likeness to those of their fellow-creatures and are mercifully shrouded in a mask.

In the roadway, private motor-cars are conspicuous by their absence. Joy-riding is unknown, for petrol may not be consumed (so says D. O. R. A.) for private purposes: when a car does flash past, it is driven, as a rule, by a keen-faced young "Wack" (W. A. A. C.), in khaki, and contains, as often as not, a passenger of the description ribaldly known as "Brass Hats."

Great are the changes in the streets. Booksellers' Row has vanished, and with it the noisome crowd of dealers in pornographic works, who now haunt the purlieus of Leicester Square and Wardour Street. In place thereof and the noted slums beyond, is the nobly-planned thoroughfare of Kingsway and its wide approach of Aldwych. Shorn now of their squalid surroundings, the ancient churches of St. Clement Dane and St. Mary le Strand stand alone, and lend dignity to the thoroughfare of commerce on either side.

Strangely desolate looking are the great hotels of Northumberland Avenue and that great caravansary, the Cecil, for installed therein, and in hundreds of other buildings, public and private, in place of monied guests and smart flunkeys, are to be found employes by the thousand of the Ministry of Munitions and other Government departments.

Equally desolate, and deserted by most of their titled residents are the streets and squares of the West End, hideous but highly respectable in their late Georgian and early Victorian styles of architecture. Income taxes, super-taxes, and heavy financial losses have consumed the incomes of their owners, and innumerable "To Let" and "For Sale" notice boards testify to the fact that even Dukes and Marquises must suffer the common lot.

The famous statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross stands hidden from the public gaze, surrounded by sandbags and covered with corrugated iron, for aerial bombs are no respecters of the ancient monuments of princes and kings. Many of the museums, for the same reason, are wholly or partly closed to the public, and their treasures removed to places of safety.

Sightseeing, however, is tiring work, and the beatific hour of 12:30 p.m having arrived (after which and until 2:30 a benign government permits the assuagement of thirst with other than soft waters), the traveler from the East may betake himself to Thatched House or Simpson's where Shanghailanders galore—subalterns, lieutenants, captains and majors; Tanks, R. F. A., R. A. F., R. H. A., Infantry, R. E., etc.—may often be encountered. At Simpson's, alas! the fair-haired, deep-bosomed Hebe who used to minister to the spirituous needs of Easterners on leave, has departed to another sphere of usefulness further West.

But to turn to the brighter side of London in war time.

It is obvious that the faces of the hurrying crowds in the streets and public places have taken on a sterner expression, and that practically everyone, old and young, is united in a common purpose; but it is equally obvious that the Great War has broken down to a very great extent the barriers of class. Into the great solid mass of the middle class—that backbone of the Empire—have been and are still being welded the upper classes, on one side, and the lower on the other. So complete, in some cases, is the process, that one homogeneous whole is presented to the gaze of the world. It does not now need an X-ray examination to prove that the heart beating beneath superfine broadcloth and well-tailored homespun is the same as that covered by flannel shirt and fustian jacket. In other words, union being strength, the nation cries as with one voice: "United we stand." The real social revolution will not come till after the war—but it is coming, and is openly discussed.

In the great popular restaurants in the West-Central, South-Western and Western districts of London, there is laughter and gaiety from the lunch hour to closing time, for string bands thrum the latest melodies, English and American, and if there were only enough men to go round (especially soldier boys), feminine customers would be completely satisfied. But of this more anon.

The theaters—goodness only knows how many new theaters there are in London—and music halls are packed at every performance, afternoon and evening. Most of the plays and revues have a strong military or naval setting, tone and title, and, further, a new type has been evolved—the up-to-date stage spy. It's a nuisance, of course, to have to dine at 6 o'clock, but if one wishes to see the commmencement of the piece at 7:30, there's no alternative. And besides that, hardly anybody dresses either for dinner o. a show.

And the cinemas. London was formerly remarkable for the number of its public houses, but the movies are now running them a close second. The most luxurious and ornate of all is Stoll's Picture Palace, in Kingsway, that magnificent opera house built by the famous Hammerstein in the vain hope that grand opera would be acceptable to Londoners all the year round.

Until the end of the war, the motor-car, for pleasure purposes, will be a thing of the past, and the cyclist is coming into his own again. He (and she) chuckles, too, for the great highways—north, south, east and west—and many of the less important roads, have beautiful surfaces of tar-macadam, undreamt-of in the philosophy of the prehistoric cyclist of the late nineties.

The War Office is no longer commandeering motor 'buses and sending them to the front. Thus, along the streets is to be seen a never-ending procession of whirring, cumbrous vehicles, each with its smiling conductorette in high boots, short serviceable skirt and neat uniform. (Dear things, they have some knowledge of repartee, too.) It is possible now to travel by 'bus, without changing, through suburb and leafy lane and across commons, all the way to such comparatively distant places as Caterham, Kingston, Kew and Richmond, the fare to the last-mentioned place being the modest sum of fivepence, and to Merstham, in Surrey, 1s. 3d.

Everywhere in the suburbs are to be seen allotments, to which father hurries home from his office every night, and, encouraged by the daylight-saving act, puts in a couple of hours of hard work with spade, trowel and watering can. What though, on occasion, nasturtiums come up where he had expected cauliflowers, the general result is that middle and lower-class homes are now more or less independent of the greengrocer. "Eat less bread" and "Grow potatoes" notices, to be seen everywhere throughout the country, have certainly been effective. Even in fashionable Hyde Park and other well-known "lungs of the metropolis," are to be seen large plots of the homely tuber, and in Richmond Park (where the deer are now scarce, alas!) no less than 400 acres of wheat is under cultivation. No wonder that the comforting assurance has been officially given that the country is no longer in danger of starvation.

With what eagerness are the many editions of the "evening" newspapers purchased! Gone, however, from the streets are the familiar newspaper contents-bills: Instead thereof, semi-illiterate news vendors laboriously scrawl on the pavement, in chalk, news brevities culled from the headlines of the papers they have on sale. Business girls and shop girls buy the evening papers now, for money is no object to them with the present scale of wages.

Apart from the constant presence in the streets of mained and mutilated but fully convalescent soldiers, the saddest time of day in London is when at eventide the hospital trains roll softly into the great railway stations, and Britain's heroes, palefaced and suffering, but cheerful withal, are tenderly lifted into the waiting ambulances, and are swiftly borne along the busy streets to the hospitals, where all that human skill—whether of deft surgeon or soft-handed, tender-voiced women—can do to alleviate suffering is at their disposal.

Would you see London as in days of yore? Visit, then, Covent Garden market in the early morning, when the tints of dawn are still in the sky, before greater London awakes to the business of the day. There, in cart and basket and on stalls, are the flowers, straight from the country, fragrant and dewy, and breathing the message that they will convey to many a bed of pain that day—the message that freedom and peace must come once more.

On Wednesday, "The Question of 'Eats.'"

Young Roosevelt Is Dead

Young Roosevelt is dead—and I whose son
Is just a little boy, too young to go,
Read with bewildered eyes the tales recalled
Of pranks the little White House boy had played!

Just such things as my own does every day
With bugs and beetles, teasing with his snake,
Or startling all about him with his bees—
Exasperating tricks—that win our souls!

Just such things none could think of but a boy.
From blurring page I turn to touch my own,
For somehow he, too, died in that far fall
Of one who typed America's "small boy."

From blurring page I turn to touch my own—
To lift his face unto the lustrous stars
That symbolise the glory of a world—
And once more dedicate my country's son.

From blurring page a sterner nation turns
Because he typed the millions she has borne
Within her fertile womb since long ago
She mated with the freedom of the world.

From blurring page graybeards with palsied hands
May dream again of wonderous youth that flings
All life into a single burning flame
And lives its future in a moment's deed.

Men who, perhaps, have lost the zest for life
May find it in a boy's keen zest for death,
When young life found it sweet to fight and die
If only Liberty in peace might live.

ELENOR COCHRAN REED.
In The New York Times.

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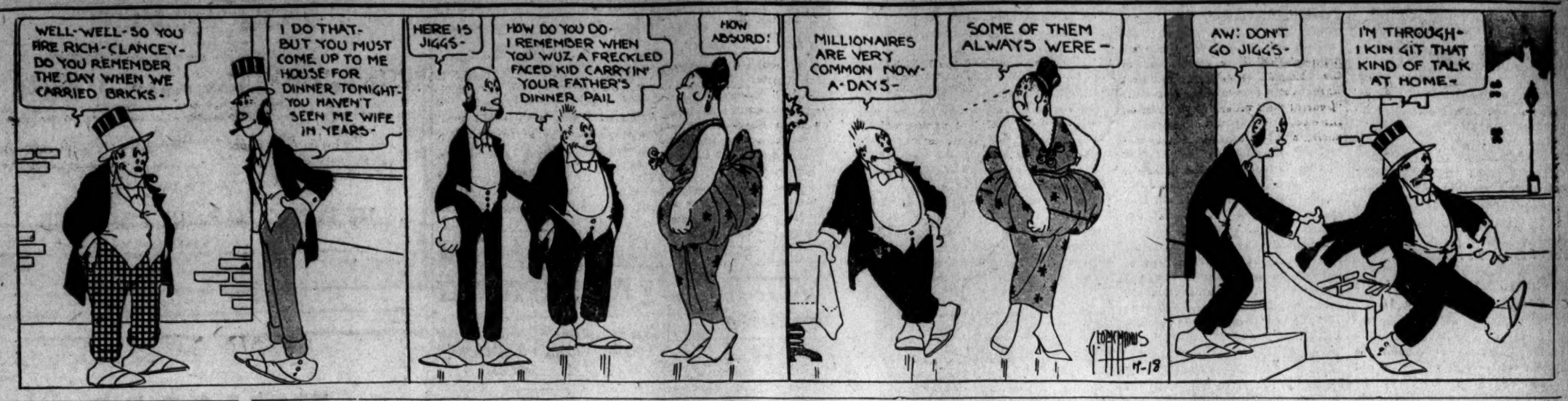
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


WELL-WELL-SO YOU ARE RICH-CLANCEY-DO YOU REMEMBER THE DAY WHEN WE CARRIED BRICKS-
I DO THAT-BUT YOU MUST COME UP TO ME HOUSE FOR DINNER TONIGHT-YOU HAVEN'T SEEN ME WIFE IN YEARS-
HERE IS JIGGS-
HOW DO YOU DO-I REMEMBER WHEN YOU WUZ A FRECKLED FACED KID CARRYIN' YOUR FATHER'S DINNER PAIL
HOW ABSURD!
MILLIONAIRES ARE VERY COMMON NOW-A-DAYS-
SOME OF THEM ALWAYS WERE-
GEO MCMANUS 9-18
AW: DONT GO JIGGS-
I'M THROUGH-I KIN GIT THAT KIND OF TALK AT HOME-

War A Fertile Field For Makers Of Similes

Battlefields Of Europe Have Introduced To The Reading Public Numerous Apt Comparisons In Descriptions Of Fighting And The Soldier's Life

BY FRANK J. WILSTACH
Author Of "A Dictionary Of Similies"
(Mr. Wilstach is the greatest Collector of Similes)

Out of all great wars have come a number of well-remembered similes, and out of the present world conflict we have already a varied assortment. The new war engines, the new experiences, have been productive of flood of unique comparisons. The war had barely begun when I came across "sly as a submarine." Immediately after war was declared. Coningsby Dawson knew, as related in his "The Glory of the Trenches," "that it was only a matter of time till I, too, should be out there among the carnage. 'Somewhere in France.' I felt like a rabbit in the last of the standing corn, when a field is in the harvesting. There was no escape—I could hear the scythes of an inexorable duty cutting closer." Describing an attack, Dawson wrote: "Down our narrow valley, like a flight of arrows, the shells screamed and whistled. Where they struck, the ground looked like Resurrection Day, with the dead elbowing their way into daylight and forcing back the earth from their eyes."

Arthur Guy Empey narrates, in "Over the Top," how one night he was stationed in a listening post. "Every few minutes a bullet would circle overhead. Then all firing suddenly ceased. A boche patrol was out. Faint, dull sounds were heard. A dark form suddenly loomed up in front of me; it looked as big as the Woolworth Building. I could hear the blood rushing through my veins and it sounded as loud as Niagara Falls." A bullet caught him on the shoulder and his "arm dangled like a rag." Empey says that "a gas shell, as it strikes the ground, smashes like an over-ripe melon dropped from a height," and that when tanks go into action they "look like giant toads."

E. J. Harding, in "The British Soldier," says: "You can always tell the Germans who have never been in action against us before. The ones who know what to expect come over very gingerly, like men sneaking into the vestry of a church to rob the collection box," Harold R. Peat, in his "Private Peat," when describing a party out in No Man's Land, says: "We tread as daintily as does a great tomcat when he encounters a glass-topped wall on a windy night." Frederick Palmer, in his "Second Year of the War," in describing the effort of German prisoners to escape, writes: "Occasionally one broke loose, and, buffeted like an umbrella down in the street by the wind, started for the Rhine."

Ian Hay Beith, in his "The First Hundred Thousand," tells of a party without equipment tramping through the mud to their training quarters. "As we plodded patiently along the road in our tarnished finery, with our eye-arresting checks and imitation velvet collars, caked with mud and wrinkled with rain, we looked like nothing so much on earth as a gang of welshers returning from an unsuccessful day at a suburban race meeting." Describing a machine-gun, he says it makes "a noise like a giant tearing calico." In his "All In It," he says that after a day's rain, "trenches and dugouts come sliding down like melted butter."

Lieutenant Pat O'Brien, in "Outwitting the Hun," tells of his journey across Belgium, after escaping from a German prison, and of knocking at the door of a humble Belgian home in quest of food. He pointed to his mouth to indicate he was hungry. Having given him a piece of bread and two cold potatoes, the woman eyed him keenly, and doubtless suspected he was English. When he made ready to go, the woman went to a bureau and brought out two pieces of fancy lace, which she "insisted upon my taking away, although at that particular moment I had as much use for Belgian lace as an elephant has for a safety razor." Scotty, the cook, as related in "S. O. S," by Reginald Grant, when trying to escape German shells, is seen "ducking and dodging like a man trying to buck the line in a football game." At the first shell, Scotty "bolted like a bullet," "jumped like a bullfrog," his teeth "chattered like the keys of a typewriter."

The noise of shells has been variously compared. Harold Chapin wrote that they "sound like tearing silk heard through a stethoscope," and a machine-gun a mile away is "firing short tap-tap, tap tap taps, like an overgrown woodpecker." "In Soldier Men," by "Yeo," he says: "The bullets swept over our parapet with a continually swishing sound, like water from a fire hose," and again there was an irregular tap-tapping of the rifles and maxims, punctuated now and then by deeper notes of the guns;" "it was like a chorus of yapping terriers broken by the heavy bay of a hound." "I could hear the rush of big shells," wrote Philip Gibbs in "The Battle of the Somme," "like great birds in flight." Robert Nicholls in "Ardours and Endurances," says the "shells made a noise like shrieking birds." Coningsby Dawson, in 'Carry On," says: "The guns begin to stamp like stallions," while John Masefield, in "Gallipoli," described the "screams of shells passing like great cats of death in the air," and "the machine-gun rattles like a motor bicycle."

Philip Gibbs, in "The Soul of the War," writing of the retreat from Belgium, says: "The men dropped like brown leaves from Autumn trees." R. Hugh Knyvett, in "Over There with the Australians," refers to a British colony where "the native peoples, worshipping strange deities and jabbering a gibberish that would sound to an American like a gramophone-shop gone crazy."

Alan Seeger, in one of his letters, tells of being on sentry duty at night. He watched the coming of dawn: "Slowly the mystery that it shrouds resolves as the gray light steals over the eastern hills. Like a photograph in the washing, its high lights and shadows come gradually forth. The little splash in the foreground becomes a ruined chateau, the gray streak a demolished village."

Irvin S. Cobb tells of a soldier who was as "homely as a hotel carpet." He visited a French village, as told in "Paths of Glory," and found a house: "The door stood open, and the windows, with the windowpanes alll gone and in some instances the sashes as well, leered emptily like eye-sockets without eyes."

R. Hugh Knyett, in "Over There," telling of the Anzacs going over the top, said that "the machine-guns and rifles swept a hail of bullets in our faces, like a veritable blizzard." Arthur Guy Empey also speaks of "shells coming down like hail." John Masefield finds fault with the simile, saying: "One speaks of a hail of bullets, but no hail is like fire, no hail is a form of death crying aloud a note of death, no hail screams as it strikes a stone or stops a man in his stride."

The stage, particularly in vaudeville and musical comedy, has been productive of timely similes. In vaudeville I heard a waggish person, Johnny Dooley, say: "You would be about as safe as a church in Belgium." Lately, in a musical comedy a fat comedian said: "I shall squat down on him like a British tank." In other plays I picked up: "Rich as a munition maker," "About as welcome as a peace note or a gas attack," and "Uncertain as a war bride."

In the present war the poets have fought nobly, sung and died. Poets have never before, very likely, to such a large extent, combined the science of war with the art of song. A young English poet, Paul Bewsher, compares an airplane to a great gull:

The fresh, cold wind of dawn blows on my face
As in the sun's raw heart I swiftly fly.
And watch the seas glide by.
Scarce human seem I, moving through the skies,
And far removed from warlike enterprise—
Like some great gull on high
Whose white and gleaming wings beat on through space.

A correspondent writing about the recent fighting on the Italian front said of a vanquished airplane that it came down "like a torch hurled from heaven."

Robert W. Service, in "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," has one particularly stirring poem, "The Red Retreat," in which a Tommy describes a battle:

For on they came like bee-swarms, a-hocknin' and a-singin.'.
We pumped the bullets into 'em, we couldn't miss a shot.
But though we mowed 'em down like grass, like grass was they a-springin.'
And all our 'ands was blistered, for our rifles was so 'ot.
We roared with battle fury, and we lammed the stuffin' out of 'em.
And then we fixed our bay'nets and we spitted them like meat.

After all, the El Dorado of war similes is Homer's Iliad. I have pointed out the popular comparison of the German shells "falling like hail;" but in Homer we find:

As snowflakes fall to earth
When strong winds, driving on the shadowy cloud.
Shower them upon the nourishing globe, so thick
Were showered the weapons from the hands of Greeks and Trojans.

In the Iliad the host "swept on, as when a hurricane, a thunder-gust, from Father Jupiter buffets the plain and mingles with the deep in mighty uproar."

We read that the Greeks were scattered "as when a hungry lion suddenly springs on a herd of kine;" and Hector sprang forward "as when an eagle high in heaven, through the thick cloud, darts toward the plain to clutch some tender lamb or timid hare." We read that "the army swept the earth as when a fire devours the the herbage of the plain."

Shakespeare bristles with war similes. We have "battered me like a warring cannon," "hot as gunpowder," "glisten like the god of war," "fearful as a siege," and "obedient as a scabbard."

Finally, an outstanding simile of this war was Winston Churchill's demand that the English Navy smoke out the German armada "like rats from their holes."

Square-toed Boots Up-to-date

Says William to the Reichstag: "Go, tell my dear police
To watch those false Americans, who much disturb my Peace—
They come across the ocean on no manifest pursuits,
And they tramp about My thoroughfares in square-toed boots.

Their hats slouched in and shapeless to slight My Crown are meant.
Their knickerbocks and gaiters show a desperate intent—
Their beards are all rebellious from the tips unto the roots—
But there's mischief beyond measure in their square-toed boots."

Henceforth no more these foreigners shall the All Highest vex—
I'll sink their ocean steamers, I'll bend their haughty necks.
For I've made this resolution, whatever be its fruits—
That Kultur shall not be trampled on by square-toed boots."

But now the news has traveled afar after across the sea.
Old Uncle Sam has heard it, and a mighty man is he.
Through all his huge anatomy a thrill of anger shoots,
And like thunder comes the stamping of his square-toed boots.

And Kaiser Bill gets frightened, as surely well he may—
When up that giant rises and strides across his way—
For past experience whispers, what no later fact refutes,
That there's terrible propulsion in those square-toed boots.

—E. M. Fleming in the *Westminster Gazette*.

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EXPLOSION IN RUSSIA CAUSES 1,500 DEATHS

Six Trains And Buildings Blown Up Near Kieff; 1,500 Arrests Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 13.—A message from Kieff states that an explosion at Norones destroyed six trains, the station and other buildings. Over 350 persons were killed. Fifteen hundred arrests have been made in connection with the disaster.

Bolsheviki Shown As German Tools

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia'" and that at the same time "all books" of a bank in Stockholm had been "audited" to conceal the payment of money to Lenin and Trotsky and their associates by order of the German Imperial Bank. This report is indorsed by Lenin with his initials for deposit in "the secret department" of the Bolshevik files.

Acted On German Orders

The original protocol signed by several of the Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, shows: "On the instructions of the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd and with the consent of the Council of People's Commissaries," of which Trotsky and Lenin were the heads, two incriminating German circulars had also been "taken from the Department of Secret Service of the Petrograd District" and given to the Secret Service Department of the German General Staff in Petrograd. On the bottom of the protocol the German Adjutant acknowledges receipt of the two incriminating circulars. These themselves are pencilled with the cipher signature of the head of the German Secret Service Bureau. These two circulars had apparently been obtained by some Russian agent in Germany and transmitted to Russia. The German General Staff evidently wished to get them back in order to destroy them.

By order of the German General Staff and with the "consent" of Lenin and Trotsky they were turned over to the Germans to be destroyed. Why? Because they were conclusive proof that on June 9, 1914, the German Government was preparing for war several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which was made the pretext for the war.

One circular is an order from the German General Staff dated June 9, 1914, informing "all industrial concerns" in Germany to open the sealed envelopes containing their "industrial mobilisation plans and registration forms" so that they might be prepared for a war for which an excuse had not yet been found.

The second circular is an order from the German General Staff and the High Sea Fleet dated November 28, 1914, calling for the mobilisation of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the sailing of ships from American ports to Russia, France and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes "delays, embroilments and difficulties" and recommends the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

It is these damaging proofs of the German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November, 1914, that Lenin and Trotsky surrendered to the German Secret Service in Petrograd on the order of "the representatives of the German General Staff in Petrograd" in conformity with the working agreement between the Bolshevik leaders and the German General Staff dated October, 1917, of which agreement a photograph is included.

German Orders To Soviet

It is from the Russian division of the German General Staff and is addressed to the Council of People's Commissaries, of which Lenin and Trotsky were the heads. It begins:

"In accordance with the agreement taking place at Kronstadt in July of the present year between officials of our General Staff and the leaders of the Russian Revolutionary army and Democracy, Lenin, Trotsky, Rasolnikov and Dybenko, the Russian Division of our General Staff operating in Finland is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the Information Department of the Staff."

Among the officers named are Major Luberts, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the two surrendered German circulars mentioned above, and Lieutenant Hartwig, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the receipt for the same.

An indorsement on a letter from the German General Staff records that the German officers assigned to Petrograd had appeared "before the Military Revolutionary Committee" and had "agreed on conditions with regard to mutual activities."

Germans Dictate Elections

What their "mutual activities" were to be are sufficiently indicated by a photograph of a letter signed in cipher by Major Luberts and his adjutant, Lieutenant Hartwig, notifying the Bolshevik leaders on January 12, 1918, "By order of the German General Staff" the German Intelligence section "has informed us of the names and characteristics of the main candidates for re-election" to the Russian Bolshevik "Central Executive Committee" and the "General Staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people," adding a list of Russian leaders satisfactory to the German General Staff. The list is headed by the names of Trotsky and Lenin, who were elected, and the rest of the present Bolshevik Executive Committee was chosen from the same list.

A photograph of a letter from the President of the Imperial Bank of Germany to the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs gives the quid quo pro. The letter is marked "Very Secret" and is dated January 8, 1918. It says:

"Information today has been received by me from Stockholm that six million roubles in gold has been transferred and put at the disposal of the People's Commissaries"—which is the title of the Bolshevik leaders. The latter continues: "This credit has been supplied to the Russian Government to cover the cost of the upkeep of the Red Guards, Bolshevik revolutionary troops and the agitators in the country. The Imperial Government considers it appropriate to remind the Soviet of the People's Commissaries of the necessity for increasing the propaganda in the country as the antagonistic attitude of South Russia and Siberia to the existing Russian Government is troubling the German Government."

German Bank Letter Photographed

Four days later the President of the German Imperial Bank sent another 5,000,000 roubles to the same address to provide for sending a Russian revolutionary leader to Vladivostok to get possession of the "Japanese and American war materials" at that port and, if necessary, to destroy them. A photograph of his letter is given.

Most significant of all are two photographs of further communications from the German Imperial Bank.

One is a letter to the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries and the other is "a resolution of a conference of representatives of the German commercial banks" which was received by the Chairman of the Bolshevik Central Executive Committee and indorsed by him in ink. They give a complete synopsis of the terms on which Germany intends to control all Russian industries.

Allies Barred From Industries

For five years from the signing of the treaty of peace, English, French and American capital in Russia were to be "banished," "not allowed in the coal, metallurgical, machine, building, oil, chemical and pharmaceutical industries." These industries were to be developed under the control of a "Supreme Advisory Organ consisting of ten Russian specialists and ten specialists from German industrial organisations and German and Austrian banks." Germany and Austria are to "enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending mechanics and qualified workmen to Russia. All other foreign mechanics and workmen are not to be allowed to enter at all." For five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany "private banks in Russia shall arise only with the consent" of the Union of German and Austrian Banks.

This conspiracy between German Imperial capitalism and the pretended Russian Red Guards was indorsed by the Bolshevik leader with the recommendation that it should be "taken under advisement" and "the ground prepared in the soviet of workmen and soldiers' deputies in case the Council of the Peoples' Commissaries will not accede to the requests."

Plots Of Long Standing

Various details of the conspiracy between the Bolshevik leaders and the German General Staff are exposed in photographs of letters which passed between the Bolshevik leaders and the German General Staff or German officers in Russia. One shows that on November 1, 1917, when Russia was still regarded as an ally of Great Britain, France and America, the German General Staff was having "the honor to request" the Bolshevik leaders to inform it "at the earliest possible moment" concerning "the quantity and storage place of the supplies that have been received from America, England and France, also the units which are keeping guard over the stores."

Another document shows that the German General Staff was requiring the Bolshevik leaders to send "agitators to the camps of the Russian prisoners in Germany in order to procure spies for work among the English and French troops and to further 'peace propaganda.'" This was proposed by the German General Staff as being "according to the negotiations between the Russian and German peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk." The Bolshevik leaders and the Germans arranged to send "agents, agitators and agent-destructors" from Vladivostok "to ports in the United States, Japan and the British Colonies in Eastern Asia."

Trotsky Gave Germans Passports

One document shows that Trotsky was providing fraudulent passports for German officers going to England, France and America as spies and enemy agents. Another shows Trotsky's indorsement of a similar proposal "To be urgently executed. (Signed) L. T." Three German submarines were to be sent to the Pacific over the Trans-Siberian Railway, by the orders of the German High Command. Lists of the German and Russian spies engaged in watching the British, French and American embassies at Petrograd are given in another document.

Finally the Bolshevik leaders were warned that information concerning "the connection of the German Government with the Bolshevik workers" had leaked out and Russian troops were hearing of it.

Letters show how the Bolshevik leaders and German officers had arranged for the assassination of Russian Nationalist leaders, for the destruction of the Polish Legionaries in the Russian army, for the disorganisation of the Rumanian army, for the deposition of the King of Rumania, for the substitution of officers satisfactory to Germany in command of Russian troops instead of patriotic Russian Generals, for the suppression of patriotic agitation among the Russian soldiers, for an attack upon the Italian Ambassador at Petrograd and the theft of his papers, and for the employment of German soldiers in Russian uniforms against the Russian National Armies in the South.

Several of these letters were indorsed by Trotsky. Even standing alone they furnish complete proof that the Bolshevik leaders are ruling as German agents in Russia and obeying German orders to act against all of Germany's enemies and even against Russia itself. The Bolshevik leaders acted as German agents by suppressing their own Socialist Revolution in the Russian provinces where their doctrines interfered with the German plans for annexation.

Another group of letters shows how the Germans cheated the Bolshevik leaders in their dealings with the Ukraine and made a separate German peace with the Anti-Bolshevik leaders in that Russian province.

Still another group shows that the Germans were assisting on both sides of the civil war in Finland.

Bottle German Mail In The United States

Communications written in the German language are not being allowed to pass out of the United States except in the instance of mail to prisoners of war, according to an extract from the daily official bulletin published at Washington. Other outgoing mail written in German is not to be passed by the United States Censorship.

Another extract from the bulletin is a resolution to the effect that after August 15 removal by cutting would be the only authorised form of deletion in the censorship.

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.7 and the minimum 66.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.4 and 70.6.

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Venezuela To Take Tea For Dealers In India

Pacific Mail Liner Sailing Saturday To Load 1,000 Tons For Calcutta

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela will take 1,000 tons of tea from Shanghai Saturday. The cargo is consigned to Calcutta merchants and will be transhipped at Manila.

The Venezuela left Yokohama yesterday morning and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The ship brings 700 tons of cargo for Shanghai and has mail from the United States.

News Brevities

Five hundred dollars, to be equally divided between the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association, was netted by the benefit given by the management of the Astor Grill a week ago. The money was paid to Mr. B. C. Haile, treasurer of the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross, yesterday by Manager C. Eddie of the Grill Rooms.

• • •

The Chinese Post Office will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon and from 8 to 9 in the evening on September 19 on account of the Mid-Autumn Festival. The parcel and money offices will be closed. Various other offices will also be closed, including the Customs House and the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association

• • •

Mr. R. N. Macleod, of the law firm of Platt, Macleod and Wilson, returned to Shanghai by the China Navigation Steamer Shengking.

• • •

Messrs. F. G. Boulon, E. B. Rose, W. G. Crokam and Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cobbe, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker, and Mr. E. B. Gregory arrived from Japan yesterday on the Sakaki Maru.

• • •

Major T. E. Trueman returned to Shanghai on the Tatung yesterday.

Passport Provision Affects Children

Further instructions have been issued by the Department of State regarding the issuance of emergency passports, the announcement reaching the American Consulate-General yesterday.

The new regulation affects passports for minors, providing that all persons over nine years of age shall apply for separate emergency papers.

Woman's Club Music Department To Meet

Will Hold Season's First Session At Carlton Tomorrow

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the club rooms at the Carlton Cafe. This is the first meeting of the season and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

GERMANY DEFERS ACTION IN KARELIA PROVINCE

But Stipulates Withdrawal Of Allied Troops From There And Murman Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, September 14.—The German Legation at Helsingfors has declared to the Finnish Government that the German troops will not enter the Province of Karelia if Great Britain and the other Entente Powers bind themselves to withdraw from Karelia and the Murman Coast within a period to be fixed.

Archangel, September 11.—The Allied Missions has issued a proclamation in which they disclaim responsibility for the expulsion of members of the Northern Soviet, which was carried out by Russians. The proclamation says that the Allies will immediately release the arrested Ministers and bring them back to Archangel. It is emphasised that the Allies have come to Russia to establish the rule of order and liberty.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—Last month there was a decrease of exports from the United Kingdom totaling £6,231,478 and an increase in imports of £8,577,523 as compared with August last year.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Concerning them Mrs. Romain Poirier, Misonette, N. B. says:—My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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TSINGTAO BEER

Sweden Discovers Germany

In the Sympathetic Atmosphere of an Allied country, Hjalmar Branting, the famous leader of the Swedish Socialists, exults in the way that Swedish public opinion is daily swinging more and more to the Allied side upon every question of Allied policy. During his recent visit to London, he told in The Pall Mall Gazette what Sweden is thinking:

"I can affirm without hesitation that in Sweden the feeling in favor of the Entente is growing in strength and deepening in feryor. There is no doubt of that. This tendency has been particularly marked during the last few months, especially since the real objects of Germany's designs in Russia and Finland have become so apparent. That German domination of Russia would be a very grave menace to Sweden, commercially and otherwise, is unquestionable. The hope for Sweden's commercial development lies, not toward the south, but east and west. Russia has long been one of her best markets, but the present policy of Germany is clearly to establish there a monopoly for the benefit of her own industries. This is a development which Sweden can not view without grave apprehension."

The most significant of all changes in Swedish opinion, it seems, has been caused by Germany's behavior in Finland, whose connection with Sweden has for centuries been of the closest, and particularly with those thoroughly Swedish Islands, the Alands, which lie almost at the door of Stockholm. He writes:

"But the most marked impetus to the sentiment in favor of the Entente has been given by our recent experiences in the Aland Islands and in Finland. The lesson was too obvious to be missed, the warning too serious to be ignored. There has been a remarkable change of view, not only among our Conservative Activists, but also among the military. I regard this change as highly significant. There is now little or no agitation in favor of the intervention of the Swedish Government; non-intervention in Finland is their settled and accepted policy.

"Had Sweden adopted in regard to Finland the policy of intervention so ardently, but so thoughtlessly, advocated by the Activists, it would, in my opinion, have undone the work of four years' neutrality. On the one hand, Sweden could not have done anything to frustrate Germany's action in Finland, while, on the other, our intervention might have complicated our relations with the Entente. We have fought hard to preserve our neutrality. Sweden has never had any desire to enter the armed arena despite the agitation of the Activists, who, fortunately, are now discredited throughout the country."

Speaking as a Socialist, Mr. Branting has some hard words to say with regard to the Bolsheviki. He remarks:

"I view the situation in Russia with deep misgivings. In my opinion and in the opinion of the Socialist and Democratic parties of Sweden, the Bolsheviki are the enemies of the real Socialist movement in Russia. They have virtually restored Tsarism and have persecuted the Socialists and forced their leaders into hiding. . . . While I dare not, with my present knowledge, brand Lenin as a traitor, there is no doubt in my mind that in the leading circles of the Bolsheviki there are many who are wholeheartedly pro-German, and in receipt of German pay."

Mr. Branting is an enthusiastic supporter of the coming League of Nations, which he thinks will effect not only militaristic, but also industrial, peace:

"I believe strongly in a League of Nations. I welcome the proposal with all cordiality because I believe it would make for the preservation of the world's peace. And it would do so in a most practical way by seeking to bring about a general policy of disarmament. In my opinion, there can be no lasting peace without the formation of a League of Free Nations, who would be able to enforce their will against any mischievous resistance, and, above all, promote international disarmament, thus removing one of the main causes of suspicion and conflict.

"International labor questions must play an important part in this as in other matters. Whether the present is an opportune time or not for the discussion of international labor relations may be open to doubt. Personally, I am rather inclined to think it might perhaps have been wiser to wait till the collapse of the German offensive, as a better equilibrium might then have been established."

The failure of the fourth German offensive has had a marked effect upon Swedish opinion, and this forms the basis of an interesting despatch to his paper from the Stockholm correspondent of the London Times. He writes:

"The effect that the failure of the latest German offensive has produced in neutral countries is strikingly illustrated in an article today in the Dagens Nyheter by the well-known military critic, Capt. B. W. Norregaard. Special interest in the article lies in the fact that the writer, whose able analytical reviews of the military situation are published simultaneously in the leading papers of all the Scandinavian countries, has always appeared to derive most of his information and estimates from German sources.

"He always has taken what Allied countries would consider to be an extremely pro-German point of view. At the present moment, however, it is clear that Captain Norregaard's confidence in Germany's military power has received a severe blow. After an examination of all of the available data, the time occupied in preparation for the offensive, the length of the line assaulted, and the magnitude of the forces employed, he rejected as untenable the suggestion that the offensive begun on July 15 may be a diversion intended to cover a more important thrust at Amiens or Paris.

"Captain Norregaard comes to the conclusion that it must be regarded as General Ludendorff's maximum effort. He declines to tie himself to this conclusion solely because he find this conclusion solely because he finds Germany's greatest military blow should lead to so miserable a result, but he frankly admits that all the evidence points in this incredible direction. . . .

"Military opinion in Sweden has undoubtedly changed a great deal in the last four months. It has become steadily less fashionable to deride the American effort, but Captain Norregaard's article today is the first clear sign that those who are so closely connected with German military circles are at last beginning to understand the decisive effect of American intervention."

In Norway, Sweden's next-door neighbor, the feeling against Germany is even more pronounced—in fact, the Christiania Dagbladet roundly says: "No sympathy for Germany exists in this country."

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on September 10, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-24
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Sole	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-20
Snipe	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	none
Applies	„	12-15
Bananas	„	7-10
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-16
Pears	„	8-12
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	16-20
Pumeloes	„	12-15
Pineapplies	„	10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5	— Liverpool	Arestes	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	— Hongkong	Chiyen Lart	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 28	— Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 5	— Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	— Hankow	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 3	— Japan	Mayaet		
Aug. 31	— Japan	Misaki	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Aug. 12	— Ningpo	Ningshin	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
Sept. 10	— Hankow	Nagata Maru	Jap.	A. P. Co.
Aug. 28	— Japan	Taiho No. 3.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 10	— Hongkong	Tjimanoek	Lut.	H.C.T. Co.
Sept. 11	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Sept. 11	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 11	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 12	Tsingtao	Suiwo	Br	J.M & Co.
Sept. 13	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Sept. 13	Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 13	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 13	— Cruise	Pingching		
Sept. 13	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 14	— Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
Sept. 14	— Hongkong	Glengyle	Br.	
Sept. 15	Hankow	Tatung	Br	B & S
Sept. 15	Hankow	Changon	Br.	H.O. & Co.
Sept. 15	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br	J M & Co.
Sept. 15	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 15	— Tientsin, Ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

Grain And Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs.		**$5.50**
Flour Australian	„	**$4.30**
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.245
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		**20**
Chinese dairies	„	**17**
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	13.00
Stove Coal	**per ton Tls.**	**21.75**
Firewood	**per 50 bundles**	**$1.00**
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		**$3.00-4.00**

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

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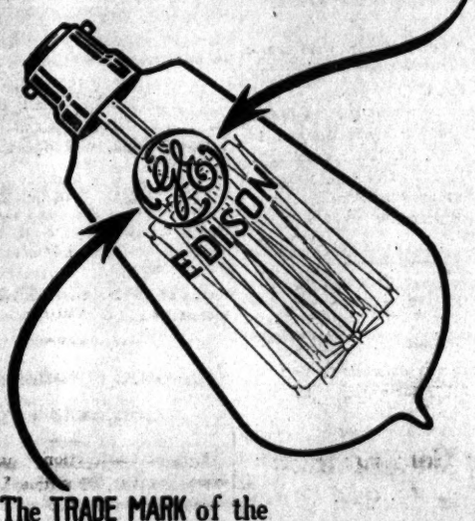

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.05
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.05
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	15.30	Sleeping Cars	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	16.2		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL { dep.	..	16.15		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.*
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	Sleeping Cars	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL { dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.0
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	8.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	16.15	1.0
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	..	9.56	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.03	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.29	20.20	3.0
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.22	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.1
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.31	..	5.1
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..	7.0

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.30	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.30	18.30	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.57	11.17	12.42	15.07	16.57	18.57	20.23	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	9.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.50	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH...dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.51
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.25

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.28	....
Yehsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.32
Yehsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.46
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.36
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*16.33*	*17.33*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.35*	*16.50*	*17.50*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.15	18.20	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.23	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.10
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 16, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/6=Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $4.95

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@130½=Tls. 76.48
@ 73.4=Mex. $104.19

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.2
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 273
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1801
Native Interest ..... .13

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/6
London	Demand 5/6½
India	T.T. 366½
Paris	T.T. 728½
Paris	Demand 731½
New York	T.T. 130½
New York	Demand 131
Hongkong	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 41½
Batavia	T.T. 266½
Singapore	T.T. 42½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/7
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/8½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/8½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
Paris	4 m/s. 759
New York	o/d. 132½
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,400 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $9.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.53 @ 5/0½ = £1
" 1 @ 685½ = Francs 7.64
" 0.75 @ 119½ = Gold $1
" 1 @ 45 = Yen 2.42
" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 4.19
" 1 @ — = Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, September 16, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Docks Tls. 151.00 Sept.
Shanghai and Hongkew (10 Shares) Tls. 125.00

Unofficial
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $535.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 161.00 Dec.

AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, September 13.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Cotton market.—Mid American cotton: October, 33.29 December, 32.64.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

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FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$540
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$370 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	107/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$153 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 150
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 25½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 125 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 217½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 134
Oriental	Tls. 61
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 159 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$87½ B.
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 85 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 0.25
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60 B.
Weeks	$13 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.90
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.20
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 3
Bute	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pangkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang ...	
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 166

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 13.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

Previous quotation, London, Sept. 12:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

Fair demand trade account.

Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market

There has been but very little doing in Sterling Bills or T.T., but a large business in Yen T.T. was reported on the 7th inst.

Taels T.T. on Shanghai hardened in the Chinese market to 96.85, and foreign banks sold at 97.

Dollars eased from 70.9 buyers and 71.1 sellers Chinese market to 70.7 and 70.9 respectively, and close steady. Native interest: 11 percent. Changsha exchange: 35 (nominal).

Exports

With the absence of tonnage and abnormal exchange rates there have been no enquiries for export produce. Prices have declined and markets generally are weaker. Japanese firms are still buying cotton, and a small business has also been reported in gallnuts. There are prospects of two steamers being berthed for Marseilles and Genoa next month.

Imports

The piece goods market is quiet, and there is nothing doing, the usual autumn demand not having yet opened. Clearances of blacks and whites have been good.

Yarn prices are slightly weaker. Sampin quotations close down on the week. Yarn clearances have been poor.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 13.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report remarks that again there is nothing fresh to report. The tone of the market remains firm at the maximum price. The British trade demand is fairly large but, not being considered unreasonable, is met at 49½ pence.

The official rate in Shanghai has not varied during the week and remains at 5/-

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 13.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for account. 58¾d.

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 26.08.

T.T. on London at New York. G.$4.76½.

Bar Silver (spot). 49½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount, 5%.

Market Rate of Discount, 3½%.

Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies, 30.19d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal, 20.75d.

Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch Staple, 25.73d.

Plantation Rubber September, 2s. 2d. paid.

Hornsby's 8¼ lb. Shirtings 36/-.

Calvert's 10 lb. Shirting and Taylor's 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 13.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 2¾d. paid.

Tendency of market: Dull.

Previous quotation, London, Sept. 12:

Spot: 2s. 2d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 3d. paid.

Tendency of market: Dull.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., send us the following translation of a telegram received by them from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated September 12:

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 1½d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 2½d.

Ex warehouse Singapore 1s. 1⅝d. both of them, market rather firmer.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 13.—Today's Metal price were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. (nominal)	122	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.....	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton ...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. (nett)	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/-extra in flask) ...	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 2½%)	Nomina.		
Standard Tin (cash)	343	10	0
Spelter (ordy, soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. (nominal)	28	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months) .	343	10	0

LONDON ON GUARD AGAINST RELAXED EFFORT IN WAR

British Leaders Warn Of Danger Of Allied Overconfidence As The Tide Turns

HOPE OF CONCLUSIVE PEACE

Belief is Expressed That Complete Defeat Of Germany Will Be Solution

By Charles H. Grasty
(New York Times)

London, August 4.—In the councils of the war wise there is an aversion to premature celebration. The anniversary today of England's declaration of war, coming at the time of the success of the Allied arms in France, tempts to over-optimism in thought and talk, but responsible circles feel that the most real present danger lies in assuming that the end of the war is in sight.

The wild animal that has been terrorising Europe is still alive and loose, though lamed. There could be no greater misfortune, in the opinion of those running the war, than for over-confidence to take hold upon the public mind and relax the heroic mood necessary for the last stages of effort.

Especially in America, which has now assumed so much of the burden, would any let up immediately react on conditions in Europe. There is widespread satisfaction here that America indulges in little bell-ringing, though she deeply and nobly feels a sense of her well-doing.

Doubters Vanish In London

With the proviso that all forms of sacrifice and effort shall be fully maintained, that nothing shall be left undone behind, while at the front the Germans shall be pounded harder and harder, the fifth year of the war opens with the feeling running strong that Germany's military defeat is written in the book of fate. One does not see a single doubter any more. Since Foch's counter-stroke materialised in action all the various forces which had authorised optimistic views I have not met any one, high or low, who feels that Germany has a "dog's chance."

At the bottom of men's minds victory is discounted and discussion has begun respecting how much of the final settlement, if any, should be left to negotiation, or whether it would be better to let Foch make a clean job of it and thus lessen the danger of a war after the war. As a practical matter, perhaps the shortest cut to a just peace is to be found through absolute dictation by the Entente. Leaving out pride and prestige and considering Germany's real interests, might she not fare better through peace by actual and final military defeat than if matters were left open and she had the opportunity in a long drawn out peace conference to create new antagonisms by her inverted logic and ingrained proclivities to cheat in every trade?

An American officer remarked:

"Germany could get the best settlement by the Kaiser handing his sword to Foch. Every blow he strikes from now on will make the terms harsher. Every American killed will further harden the heart of the only Allied power with a natural predisposition toward mercy and generosity and which might now throw its influence for a policy of live and let live after the war. That is the only question remaining open—the question whether the Germans shall or can be treated as human beings and permitted to mingle commercially and socially in the family of nations after the collapse of their cruel and murderous assault on the civilised world."

Giving Credit To America

That such thoughts are seriously entertained and discussed shows the change that has taken place in sentiment in a few months. I have never seen such optimism as now prevails at any previous stage of the war. There is no element of gloating in it. People are too tired after four such years. The circumstances of the whirlwindlike change of fortune preclude all sense of boastfulness.

Europe is only too willing to give America the lion's share of credit. Presently there must come redistribution of laurels on the basis of the whole four years' performance, but looking back over the last four months, America bulks tremendously.

It is needless to speculate on what might—what probably would—have happened but for the President's momentous decision during Secretary Baker's European visit early in April. Then followed a miracle of transportation, and the miracle of establishing unity under a generalissimo. Both were the direct result of Germany's nearly successful thrust for Amiens.

Britain was thoroughly aroused by the terrible wound to her pride and the threat to her existence. And so she found tonnage to fetch our armies and accepted French military leadership.

Today in England Foch is as strong as in France. Lord French's praise expresses what is in everybody's heart.

Foch's Skillful Use Of Our Men

Foch is the greatest General the war has produced. But he is more. He is a statesman and diplomat. He has not only had to run the war, but has been obliged patiently to reconcile differences of all sorts and bring conflicting opinions and adverse conditions into harmony.

Americans are deeply gratified at serving under him, and credit him with much of their success. He was quick to grasp the salient points in Americanism. He put the Yankees where every ounce of their peculiar character and fitness would tell.

He made them responsible for an outstanding position. They were the guardians of Paris. They were astride the point of the pyramid at Chateau-Thierry. They were among the advance guard in the second battle of the Marne.

All of which appealed to Americanism. When Foch and his Generals saw how scrappy the new soldiers were he turned them loose for shock work to get Heinie started on his way back to the Aisne. And so was made this fine record, with Foch directing and Pershing always near to advise and decide.

Way Opened For Americans

If it were possible to forget the personal and human side of our losses, it would appear that fortune has singularly favored our military development in France. When the German offensive was launched we had fewer than 150,000 fighting men in France. No one in his senses could have figured that on Aug. 1 about half a million American troops would be on the fighting line, with as many more in reserve.

After the big decision was made in April, everything "broke well" for us. Even the Germans seemed to be trying to make the American debut a success. There was just time for rough arrangements to regulate the flow of American troops when the Chemin-des-Dames offensive opened, and that dictated the subsequent dispositions.

It fell to the Americans to help save Meux and block the road to Paris. Their performances fired every American soldier in France. Our peculiarly adaptable youth immediately caught the spirit of emulation. The soldier's viewpoint, which is 50 percent of the training, came to them overnight.

When the Rheims offensive was launched and several American army corps were thrown in, there was abundant fit material for replacing the losses and the new men found themselves alongside of veterans and vied with them in skill and valor. Conditions were somewhat similar to those of the first Ypres, where the Canadians were "blooded."

What is here stated is drawn from the observations of dozens of officers of different armies who have watched the development of the Americans at close range and who can speak expertly.

Predict Hindenburg Awakening

Hindenburg is quoted as saying that the Germans have got the American measure. "The black troops from Africa," he says, in effect, "gave us a turn for a while by their savage methods, but our soldiers soon sized them up, and they will similarly size up the Americans."

An English officer who has been training Americans made the following comment:

"In comparing the Americans with the fierce Africans, Hindenburg has overlooked important differences of character and temperament. The Africans are fine shock troops, but they are specialists in that line. The American is a wildcat for fighting but a rat for cunning. His wariness is equal to his courage. Fighting and winning are problems to him for solution of which he uses his brains as well as his hands.

"Hindenburg will be badly fooled if he classes the Americans with the Africans. By the time Fritz learns their ways, the Yanks will spring a new box of tricks."

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—Fine weather at Shanghai. Rain (perhaps thunderstorms) inthe mean Yangtze Valley. The barometers have moderately risen on the continent. The typhoon of the Loochos seems now raging over Japan, where from no reports are available for more than 24 hours.

16.—Very fine weather with moderate SE breezes. Barometer rising.

Tuesday, September 16, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm....	756.89	757.86
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.80	29.84
Variation for mm 24h	†0.62	†1.01
Variation for mm 12h	†1.48	†0.50
Wind—Direction	N	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	14	31
Wind—Miles	8.7	19.3
Temperature—Cen	22°6	26°0
Temperature—Fah	72.7	78.8
Humidity co:	95	68
Nebulosity 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	9.3	—
Rainfall inches	0.01	—

Amusements

VERDUN GARDEN
474 Avenue Joffre 474

OPEN AIR CINEMA

Presenting To-Night
The Thrilling and Emotional Drama in Three Parts
"BLIND FATE"
Produced by Nordisk Film Co.

"A BULLY AFFAIR"
"AUTUMN LOVE"
"BUNNY BUYS A HAREM"
Very Amusing Comedies

On Thursday, 19th Sept.
The Great and Glorious Italian Production in 7 Parts
"NYDIA"
A Love Story in Terrific Setting

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

By Specical Request
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Tuesday 17th and Wednesday 18th
The Screen Star of Distinction
in
"PANTHEA"
by Monckton Hoffe
THE PICTURE THAT CREATED A FURORE
The Story of a Woman's Sacrifice
Featuring:
Erly Fox, Roger Lytton, George Fawcett, Norgert Wicki, Jack Meredith, Murdock McQuarrie, Henry Thorpe, Frank Currier, and J. S. Furey.
Booking at Robinson's. Prices as Usual.

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
For September 17th, 18th and 19th
Presenting
MARIE DORO
IN
A Five-Reel Paramount Production
"Lost and Won"
Showing Also
New Graphic
"Up and Down the Ladder"
Comedy
"A Lesson in Love"
Comedy

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
The Supreme Dramatic Star
Charlotte Walker
Is to be seen
At the
VICTORIA THEATRE
In the Life Drama of a tenement wife who seeks better environment for the child to come, entitled
"KINDLING"
A Five Parts Paramount Production
Showing Also
New Gaumont Graphic
"Mrs. Maloney's Fortune"
Comedy
"Did it Ever Happen to You"
Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

A New Theatre, built on the most modern lines, on Jukong Road, about 100 yards from the junction of North Szechuen and Range Roads.
An All-Triangle Programme
Monday to Wednesday
16th, 17th and 18th September
"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"
A Five-Part Triangle Fine Art Production featuring Lilian Gish. Superb Photography and Thrilling Scenes.
Also Showing
"A GAME OLD KNIGHT"
A Two-Part Triangle Riotous Burlesque on Medieval Methods. Extremely Funny.
PRICES:
Dress Circle 40 Cents. Box 50 Cts.
On Thursday, 19th Sept.
For One Night Only
"THE YIDDISH OPERETTE & DRAMATIC CO."
Will give the wellknown Operette in Four Acts.
"TO WHAT A WIFE IS ABLE"

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.
September 16th, 17th, and 18th.
"A SISTER OF SIX"
Another Star-Triangle Fine Art Film
Showing
Bessie Love
Bessie Love
In a drama of life in California. One of the best pictures she has appeared in.
Also
Scenic and Comic Films
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

"Th New World"
Bubbling Well Road
First-Class Dance Hall
and
Supper Rooms
First Floor 9 p.m to 1 a.m nightly
La YARRAS Celebrated Spanish Dancers
Other Attractions:
Cinematograph, Chinese Theatre, Waterfalls
Comic Mirrors, Donkey Ring, Subway, etc.,
(Watch for New Attraction)

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
6 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

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Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,000.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

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Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

S. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1918.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2650 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Eng.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Antung	Shengking	14.00		..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	..	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao & Dalny	Sakaki maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong and Canton	Taishun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Java Ports	Tjimanoek	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow	Tsewui	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	12.30
Nagasaki	Tategami m.	..	..	..	..	¥30.00	13.30
Japan Ports	do	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, Sept. 19.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, Sept. 20.							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	18.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada or U.S.A.		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Singan	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sniyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Saturday, Sept. 21.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zau, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about $966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Beteng
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INSURANCE AGENCY on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Foochow and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) left Moji for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf today, about 6 p.m.

Launch Services

Friday, September 20, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kamagawa Maru	Aug. 11
Glenaty	Aug. 13
Kawachi Maru	Sept. 2
Sado Maru	Aug. 16
For Liverpool etc.	
Priam	Aug. 18
For San Francisco	
Ecuador	Aug. 20
Korea Maru	Aug. 21
Siberia Maru	Sept. 3
China	Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru	Sept. 13
Colombia	Sept. 15
For Seattle	
Grayban	Aug. 20
Fushimi Maru	Sept. 15
For Tacoma:	
Suwa Maru	Aug. 22
Aki Maru	Aug. 26
Africa Maru	Sept. 8
For Vancouver	
Montcalm	Aug. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14
For Marseilles	
Salvan	Aug. 8
Fukura Maru	Sept. 3
For Post Said:—	
Andre Leban	Aug. 26
Sphinx	Sept. 9
For Italy, etc:	
Roma	Sept. 13
For Bombay:	
Dunera	Sept. 16

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 20.	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 26	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 19	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 30	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 20	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sept. 20	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Marseilles	Taito Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 17	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 17	9.00*	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 17	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 18	—	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 18	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 18	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 18	1.00	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 19	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 20	11.00*	Amoy, H'kong and C'ton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 20	11.00*	H'kong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Hongkong and Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 22	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 26	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 17	*8.00	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 17	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, Antung	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 17	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 17	—	Newchwang	Feiching	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 19	11.00*	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 19	—	T'tau, T'tsin and Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 20	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Sept. 21	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 24	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 16	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 16	—	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 15	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 15	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 16	M.N.	Wenchow and Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 16	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 16	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun.	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
W'sung	Sept. 10	Cruise	Bee	Br. g.b.				

Vessels Loading.

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, Sept. 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on **Tuesday, Sept. 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 280.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kweilee**, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, Sept. 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.K.K. P'tung Wharf on **Wednesday, Sept. 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, September 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, September 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, September 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, September 10**, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, Sept. 17**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Taishun**, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Wednesday, September 18, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Friday, September 20**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, September 20**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kaifong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, September 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, September 17**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. H MacKenion, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Thursday, September 19**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Iami will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, September 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front on the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, September 21**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, October 14.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lakes.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungkiang are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Aster House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Oct. 12	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Sept. 21
		S.S. ECUADOR	Oct. 19

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
"MANILA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 17	Sept. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. SHIMAMURA.
Mangager.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. Central 4234 and 4235

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via VANCOUVER
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For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
† Key West	Sept. 20	Monteagle	Sept. 26
Monteagle	Oct. 10	Empress of Japan ...	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Dec. 3
† Cargo Only		Empress of Japan	Dec. 24

* Monteagle calls at Moji

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

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Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

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THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	21st

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN
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PHONE CENTRAL 4773

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(Subject to Alteration)

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* (For Liverpool.)

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INABA MARU	12,500	———
IYO MARU	12,500	———

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29
KAMORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 1

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 19
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 28
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. T. E. Cope,	Sept. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——— Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500	——— Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2088	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	728
2359	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	329	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Liucheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	846	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchou dep.	—	1648	926
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2200	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
900	1338	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Liucheng a.
1008	1445	2235	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100	d. Liucheng a.	708	1302	1938	a. Tsochuang d.	1008	1445	2235
700	1300	1938	a. Tsochuang d.	530	1110	1800	d. Liucheng a.	630	1230	2000

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

French Attack North Of Aisne

(Continued From Page 1)

Vermand, the enemy heavily but unsuccessfully counter-attacking.

We occupied Honlon and St. Quentin woods.

Sharp fighting occurred on both sides of the Scarpe, particularly in the region of Gavrelle and Arleux.

The Germans seem to have shown a tendency to make a stiffer resistance yesterday and they suffered heavy casualties in all sectors.

The enemy counter-attacked yesterday evening east of Moeuvres, where a considerable concentration of infantry was observed, a mere handful of which reached our new line, where it was dealt with.

We occupied several points of vantage in Flanders.

The weather has much improved.

Hold Holnon Wood

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

English troops yesterday took possession of Holnon Wood, expelling the enemy from the localities in which he resisted.

Our line further north advanced eastward of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands.

During the evening strong forces, assisted by low-flying aeroplanes, attacked our new positions at Havrincourt but were repulsed with great loss.

Opposite Moeuvres infantry assembling for a counter-attack was subjected to a heavy and accurate artillery-fire. The attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the new Germans reaching our positions being killed or taken prisoners.

We made progress during the night westward of Auchy-les-La Bassee.

A German official communique reported last evening:

Renewed British attacks between the Arras-Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai roads failed.

French and American troops attacked the St. Mihiel bend. Fighting continues.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

In the Vermand-Jeancourt sector, northwestward of St. Quentin, we gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and took prisoners.

Advance On Lys

Southwestward of La Bassee our progress continued despite the opposition of the enemy, supported by machine-guns. We obtained possession of Fosse 8-de-Bethune and the adjoining slag heap which is called The Dump and forms an important local feature giving wide observation over the surrounding country. Northwards of this point we hold the German trench lines immediately westwards of Auchy-lez-La Bassee and are pressing forward into that village.

We took a few prisoners in the neighborhood of Mesllebeke Lake.

Aviation.—Low clouds and heavy rain interfered with flying. The enemy was not active. One British machine is missing.

Flying during the night was impossible.

A Belgian official communique reports:

During the night the enemy violently bombarded our advanced works east of Nieuport and temporarily penetrated our observation posts northwest of St. Georges.

After a violent artillery bombardment the enemy again occupied the line of outposts we recently captured southeast of Draaibank. We reconquered all the posts despite vigorous reactions and took fifty prisoners.

British Take 1,500 Prisoners

London, September 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The number of prisoners taken by us in the operations carried out by the 3rd Army with complete success in the Trescault-Havrincourt sector on the 12th exceeds 1,500.

As the result of the progress made by us yesterday northwestward of St. Quentin, our line has been established eastward of Bihecourt and Jeancourt.

During the past twenty-four hours the enemy made several determined unsuccessful attempts to recover the positions recently captured by us in the neighborhoods of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt. Yesterday a strong hostile attack in which the enemy employed flammenwerfer, was repulsed with heavy loss southward of Gouzeaucourt. At Havrincourt the enemy attacked yesterday morning in force under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment and penetrated the eastern portion of the village. After hard fighting the attacking German infantry was driven out and our positions restored.

Northward of Havrincourt we advanced slightly between the village and the canal.

In the evening the enemy attacked eastward of Trescault and gained a footing in our trenches but was driven out immediately, leaving a number of dead in front of our line.

During the night a strong bombing attack in which liquid fire was employed was made against our positions northwestward of Gouzeaucourt. After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw this attack was also successfully beaten off.

There was local fighting yesterday in the Moeuvres sector without material change in the situation.

During the night an enemy attack southward of Moeuvres was repulsed.

We established new posts during the night-time along the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord in the neighborhood of Sauchy-Cauchy and opposite Oisy-le-Verger.

In the La Bassee sector we occupied Auchy-lefi-La Bassee.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We successfully repulsed a raid in the Gouzeaucourt sector. We pushed forward in the Havrincourt sector and established new posts in the trench lines eastward and northward of that village.

There was local fighting on both sides of the La Bassee Canal. We made progress, taking prisoners.

There was hostile gas-shelling in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, where we drove off an attempted raid.

Aviation.—The weather again interfered with work in the air yesterday. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. We brought down three enemy machines and drove down two out of control. No British machines are missing.

Germans Counter-attack

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The enemy has been active in the Cambrai area.

In his attack last evening east of Trescault, under cover of a heavy barrage, the few Germans who gained a footing in our positions were easily dealt with.

A bombing attack, covered by flamenwerfer, between Gouzeaucourt Wood and Gauzeaucourt village caused our troops to fall back to their support trench to escape the liquid fire. Our artillery then gave the enemy a bad time.

We withdrew some of our advanced posts at La Vergier to give a clear field to our gunners to deal with an infantry attack which made no headway.

Morale Of Enemy Weakening

London, September 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

The Germans are being steadily driven from all the ground where their rearguards might prolong their resistance in the old defensive works.

The 1st Guards Reserve Division, much depleted, has been identified in the Moeuvres sector.

Austrian artillery has been in action on both sides of the Havrincourt-Flesquieres Road.

Three battalions or one regiment of the 87th Division consist of one company apiece, with an average strength of barely 100 officers and men.

Prisoners admit that disaffection and indiscipline is growing alarmingly in the German army and desertions are increasing. A battalion of the 46th regiment of infantry, which gained the name of "The Lions of Cambrai," broke during our advance recently across Santerre and fled to Nesle where they indulged in looting, after which the remnants of the battalion straggled away.

A captured map shows that an attack against the front held by our 1st Army was being organised when Marshal Foch's stroke upset the schemes of the enemy. The map is dated July 10.

On the Cambral front we are maintaining all our gains.

Farther north we have captured Fosse 8, which figured in the early fighting around La Bassee.

We are pushing through Auchy-les-La Bassee, near which we took the railway triangle three days ago.

BRISTLES

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FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

Business and Official Notices

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of the
RACING SEASON
All Patrons of the Local Turf should invest in a copy of
THE RACING RECORD
(Form at a Glance)
complied and published by
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club

Subscription for 1918, including Parts I and II and supplementary issues during 1918 ..... $10
ingle Copy, Part I: Vol. I $7.50

To be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.,
The Bund.
or
MR. A. W. OLSEN,
c/o Shanghai Race Club.
19349

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Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office

10 The Bund

WEI-HAI-WEI

FOR SALE. Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers' Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants' quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large bedrooms in Annexe all with Bathrooms. Verandah whole length. Faces south over best view in Harbor. Excellent bathing Beach. Suitable for small Summer Hotel, Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent $18.00 per annum.

Tenders will be received by War office Representative, 1 Woosung Road, Tsingtao.

19279

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2542.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls. Pay from Tls. 135 to Tls. 165 per mensem according to qualifications.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach lower form work.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience in teaching, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, September 12, 1918.

19316

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

In accordance with Notices posted on the 5th August, 1918, the balance of 1,000 Shares of the unissued shares of the Company are offered at par to Shareholders thereto entitled in the ratio of one New Share for every four old shares held.

The New Shares will rank for dividend pari passu with existing shares.

Payment in full at the rate of Tls. 100 for each new share applied for must be made to the Head Office of the Company at Shanghai on or before 30th September, 1918.

Any share(s) of this issue declined or not applied for by Shareholders will be disposed of to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may determine.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 7th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent and Manager.
19351

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 19th September, on account of Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.

19348

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.
18867

NOTICE

BEGINNING September 16, 1918, the salesroom hours of the undersigned will be from 8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., and Sundays as usual.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co.

P.474 Nanking Road

Tel. Central 2736

19331

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 20th September, 1918, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 6, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1918, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 20th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai Cricket Club

CINEMATOGRAPH
DANCING
BAND

Wednesday, September 18th

in aid of

THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

19319

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

NOTICE

Beginning September 16, 1918, the office hours of the undersigned will be from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

19318

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y.282 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

72nd Monthly. DRAWING of $2,000, PREMIUM BONDS.

(16th of September, 1918.)

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of $17,835, representing 25% of $71,340 being premium on 5,945 bonds for the month of September, were drawn on the 16th September at the Head Office of the Company 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of S. Young and Mih Kong-tah, BONDHOLDERS; M. Speelman, Director and Messrs. Seth, Mancell & Co., AUDITORS.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 17th September at any of the following places:—

SHANGHAI—5 Avenue Edouard VII.
TIENTSIN—INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY, 45 Rue De France.
HANKOW—Messrs. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., 11 Rue d'Hanoi.
CANTON—Messrs. GERIN DREVARD & CIE., Shameen.

2 Bonds at $2,000 Each Numbered 1566 and 3749
2 Bonds at $1,000 Each Numbered 406 and 5348
2 Bonds at $300 Each Numbered 2605 and 4345
2 Bonds at $200 Each Numbered 2504 and 4634
2 Bonds at $160 Each Numbered 5129 and 5522
1 Bond at $1,945 each numbered 4631
1 Bond at $962 each numbered 1735
1 Bond at $300 each numbered 233
1 Bond at $200 each numbered 580
1 Bond at $160 each numbered 124

and 579 bonds at $12.00 each.

2	1068	2102	2984	3970	4799
18	1070	2108	3001	3972	4817
20	1080	2133	3002	4009	4820
64	1092	2144	3012	4023	4827
80	1106	2154	3023	4039	4835
91	1116	2159	3032	4040	4837
109	1118	2163	3034	4048	4841
146	1124	2170	3039	4063	4865
155	1128	2171	3062	4066	4876
168	1129	2191	3070	4075	4885
177	1154	2206	3098	4077	4889
179	1158	2208	3113	4090	4897
204	1159	2217	3125	4092	4907
234	1164	2221	3126	4093	4914
237	1169	2238	3135	4102	4917
240	1175	2244	3149	4120	4923
253	1179	2245	3157	4123	4928
256	1181	2276	3190	4131	4937
260	1182	2278	3209	4138	4941
262	1186	2302	3223	4149	4943
264	1189	2322	3241	4158	4962
268	1193	2323	3253	4173	4977
277	1200	2324	3262	4175	5010
289	1201	2325	3272	4177	5018
311	1207	2329	3273	4189	5029
323	1208	2347	3279	4191	5040
324	1210	2357	3301	4205	5042
331	1231	2361	3302	4222	5057
346	1254	2362	3308	4230	5062
365	1262	2375	3316	4244	5071
389	1274	2404	3340	4248	5100
397	1279	2417	3350	4270	5119
428	1300	2422	3358	4286	5125
449	1304	2427	3364	4293	5127
475	1305	2430	3371	4296	5128
476	1315	2435	3390	4314	5170
478	1318	2441	3394	4323	5180
479	1326	2446	3405	4335	5189
497	1351	2456	3407	4336	5192
510	1369	2457	3410	4359	5211
521	1390	2459	3425	4369	5215
531	1395	2465	3441	4376	5226
536	1402	2472	3458	4379	5235
543	1425	2486	3464	4381	5239
546	1433	2487	3469	4385	5252
577	1450	2495	3481	4389	5277
585	1476	2499	3484	4395	5279
593	1477	2510	3485	4404	5290
593	1479	2528	3507	4407	5293
594	1490	2534	3544	4410	5312
602	1500	2551	3549	4424	5324
604	1511	2563	3557	4438	5335
622	1522	2565	3566	4448	5346
624	1528	2572	3568	4449	5349
643	1559	2574	3571	4453	5358
650	1585	2575	3613	4467	5369
671	1600	2578	3614	4482	5396
676	1623	2590	3620	4487	5413
681	1632	2621	3622	4489	5417
689	1639	2626	3626	4494	5449
691	1646	2646	3643	4496	5453
695	1651	2665	3655	4501	5458
709	1667	2672	3678	4502	5471
731	1672	2685	3693	4504	5475
735	1686	2686	3708	4507	5484
755	1687	2717	3722	4512	5489
759	1714	2725	3725	4515	5519
765	1719	2726	3735	4531	5531
782	1741	2750	3760	4534	5541
786	1774	2754	3764	4552	5552
791	1790	2760	3768	4568	5578
799	1810	2763	3773	4577	5607
812	1811	2773	3775	4589	5623
821	1816	2775	3781	4592	5629
826	1822	2776	3811	4597	5631
844	1858	2781	3818	4608	5654
847	1877	2784	3821	4610	5668
872	1883	2785	3825	4613	5681
893	1884	2809	3828	4619	5691
902	1903	2811	3832	4623	5705
928	1906	2814	3834	4629	5717
934	1097	2836	3835	4635	5737
937	1917	2841	3848	4640	5755
943	1931	2845	3867	4661	5161
945	1938	2853	3869	4662	5789
948	1940	2862	3875	4684	5793
957	1943	2868	3883	4677	5796
963	1947	2889	3891	4694	5804
996	1972	2895	3893	4700	5843
998	2008	2897	3895	4713	5854
1007	2017	2939	3896	4749	5887
1008	2023	2941	3902	4752	5901
1014	2036	2943	3911	4771	5922
1024	2057	2954	3924	4781	5934
1025	2062	2968	3933	4783	
1026	2074	2978	3942	4792	
1066	2083	2980	3962	4797	

WESTERN FINANCE TEL. 3348
171 AVE JOFFRE
(Founded in 1917)
V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators
9 BUBBLING WELL RD
TELEPHONE 1710

Tonight

Russian Assembly

Avenue Edward VII, 25

CONCERT

by

Miss Arghelly

in aid of Czecho-Slovaks

Mlle. Rieuse, Mlle. Leo de Morena, Mme. Lavretzkaia, Mr. Roger

will take part.

Beginning at 9.15 sharp

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

46th Gymkhana Meeting

19th and 21st September, 1918

1st Saddling Bell at 2.00 p.m. sharp Daily

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each obtainable at the gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m, 2.00 p m.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

With a view to minimise accidents on Race days, the following traffic will be rigidly enforced hereafter:

"On all Race days from 3.30 p.m. sharp, all vehicles going to Kiangwan are to use the old mud road and those returning to Shanghai are to use new cinder road along the Railway track."

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

19374

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 896

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Thursday, the 19th September, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissoner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 16th Sept., 1918.

19364

Assurance Franco-Asiatique

FIRE AND MARINE

5 Avenue Edouard VII

J. BEUDIN and M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing

TORIC LENSES

Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

WANTED

An influential Chinese Shipping Broker. Must produce references. Apply by letter to "STEAMERS." The China Press.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION NO. 361

POSTAL HOLIDAY

The Chinese Post Office will be open from 9 to 10, 15 to 16 and 20 to 21, on the 19th September, 1918—the Mid-Autumn Festival.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 16th September, 1918.

19372

FOR SALE

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS

Canned Fruits and Vegetables: Getz Best, Del Monte, S. & W, etc. White Star Sardines, Booth's Sardines in oil and Tomatoes, Baker's Cocoa, Kraft's Cheese, Australian Butter, Dried Fruits, French Gelatine, Crosse & Blackwell Sauces and Conserves, Condensed Milk and Cream, all kinds of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Liquers, French white and red Wines, Champagnes, also 100 casks of California Claret. Apply to 13 Nanking Road, Second Floor, Room No. 7.

19373

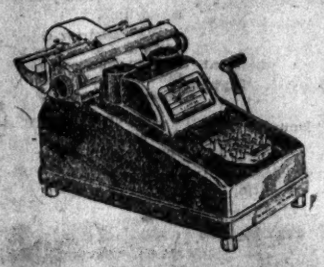
WANTED: Black and White Thread Nos. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 J. & P. Coats (Russian Factories) "Bear" Brand, 200 yard bobbins prefered. Otherwise please state particulars of makers, packing, etc. Communications to Box No. 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

Mr. TAIPAN

YOU CAN GET 200 %

more work done when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give your office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement before you buy,



Telephone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Telephone Central 47[illegible]

[illegible] Canton Road, Shanghai

Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3839

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: By an American gentleman, furnished room, light and airy, with bathroom attached. Centrally located. No board. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

19368 S-22

WANTED by young man, room with board, in private family. No boarding house need apply. Address to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

19360 S. 18.

WANTED, by bachelor, comfortable chambers in good district, with board. Particulars and terms to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

19345 S. 19.

SMALL, 2-room flat with bath wanted, preferably Central district. Reply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

19336 S.17.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL-TRAINED accountant, eight years' business experience in different parts of the world, speaks several languages fluently, seeks employment with reliable American concern. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

19369 S-22

WANTED: Young man at present employed, seeks another position with prospects. Excellent certificates. Good all-round man. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

19375

YOUNG MAN (aged 21), some experience in shipping and office routine, desires position in import and export firm. Either locally or in outport. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

19299 S.17

FINANCIAL

WANTED to remit to Chungking, Szechuen, 50,000 Dollars or Taels. Cash in Shanghai. Reply, with particulars, to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

19307 S.13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WANTED, married couple or two bachelors for communicating comfortable rooms, charming locality. Tennis court, excellent table. Free now. $90, all inclusive. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

19346 S. 18.

TO LET: Near Bund, a good double bedroom, bathroom attached. Excellent board and attendance. Also one cosy and well-furnished single bedroom with private bath. Lift and phone. Terms moderate. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

19363 S-17

TO LET, well-furnished room on 1st floor, 1st October, with bathroom and balcony. British. Moderate terms, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

19335 S.17.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

DANCING

Modern Dancing—Miss MOLLIE WILLOUGHBY, London and New York, Latest One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.

19281 S.22

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern baths, hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises.

19358

HOUSE TO Let, 32 Markham Road, 6 rooms, newly repaired, near Carter and Sinza Trams. Garage if required. Apply 24 Rue Chapsal.

19333 S.17.

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road

19340.

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished, six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

19323 S.26

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond No. 38 Nanking Road.

19162

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by American firm, Portuguese or Eurasian of good appearance, for accounting work. Should be good penman. References required. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

19354 S. 18.

WANTED, well-educated foreign youth, for distant outport, as general office assistant; three years' agreement. Reply, with references and photo, stating salary, to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

19307 S.14

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH TEACHER wanted. Only Chinese Christian lady need apply. Please state terms to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

19361 S-19

LESSON in abacus, Mandarin, or Shanghai dialect given by experienced teacher. Advertiser also teaches foreigners English. Address Ka, 125 Cunningham Road.

19344 S. 17.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, 4 very large rooms with godowns, hardwood floors, steam heat, suit large firm. Rent Taels 250. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19359

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: International Savings Society Premium bond, fully paid up for one year. Best offer. Owner leaving for war zone. Apply Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

WANTED: A second-hand piano. Must be a bargain. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

19366 S-19

WANTED to buy, new or second-hand, one lathe suitable for blacksmith's repair shop, with 8' bed 24" chuck. Give price, maker and condition. Reply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

19367 S-17

FOR SALE: One 5 H. P., two-cylinder, outboard motor-engine (Archimedes), new, in perfect condition, moderate price. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

19370 S-22

FOR SALE: One baby swing-cot, white-enamelled, in new condition, complete with mattress and mosquito curtain; price $25.00. Apply 62 Dixwell Road.

19371 S-19

TO houseboat owners or others. For sale, 5-octave, Yacht Piano, built by Moutrie & Co. 3 years old. Unpolished teak case, and in perfect condition. Owner leaving Shanghai. Price, Tls. 200. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

19343 S. 18.

BARGAIN SALE: Twin-cylinder motor-cycle with side-car. Excellent condition. Price Tls. 250. Reply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

19341 S.17.

FOR SALE: New "Uni-Lectric" Electric Plant, compact unit 45 inches high, occupying floor space 24 x 25 inches. Capacity 750 watts (¾ K W), 100 volts direct current. Price Tls. 400. Apply to Box 391. THE CHINA PRESS.

19334 S.20.

FOR SALE, one Corona typewriter, used one month. Also L. C. Smith Ball-Bearing visible typewriter. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

19332 S.17.

FOR SALE: One second-hand Lancashire Boiler, 6' x 19', in excellent working order. Working pressure 100 lbs. Apply The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., 6, Kiukiang Road.

19337 S.17.

WANTED to purchase, small steam launch, shallow draught, m/m speed 12 knots. Reply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

19308 S.18